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ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Ben's Timely Prayer; Franc Finds Support

On June 28, 1787, just 150 years ago last Monday, Benjamin Franklin turned the United States Constitutional Convention toward success by an appeal for divine guidance.

His words echo forward with timely conviction this week to a world of confused events, groping amid labor strife, wars and rumors of wars.

"In this situation of this assembly," Franklin said, "groping as it were in the dark to find political truth, and scarce able to distinguish it when presented to us, how has it happened, sir, that we have not hitherto thought of humbly applying to the Father of Lights to illuminate our understandings?"

He concluded by moving that each day's deliberations be opened with prayer. History records that moment as the beginning of fruition. The Constitution moved forward to completion as a charter of human liberties.

* * *

Franc Unpegged

As ambassador to France, Franklin once spoke up against the waste of candles due to late rising and late working. He surely would join with Britain this week in counseling Paris to set its budgetary house in order. London sees the crisis of the franc as primarily budgetary, and only secondarily monetary.

In June, nearly 8,000,000,000 francs' worth of gold left the country. When the Chautemps Government assumed office a week and a half ago, the Treasury had only 20,000,000 francs, or less than $1,000,000. To meet current expenses, 400,000,000 francs had to be borrowed.

* * *

Onto the dock at Havre Monday morning stepped the man charged with finding a way out for France, Georges Bonnet, on his way home from the United States, had received a record batch of radiograms as Paris kept him advised of each new turn.

The Cabinet asked full powers of Parliament to deal with the financial and economic crisis. The Blum Government had fallen on a similar request, but Parliament voted the powers to the Chautemps Cabinet until Aug. 31.

The Bourse was closed to stop speculation in the franc. A temporary moratorium was declared on all payments in gold and foreign currencies.

Behind these moves lay the intent of further devaluing the franc. It is to be left free to find a new level, possibly near 4 cents, its ratio to the dollar from 1926 to 1933.

* * *

Partners Stand By

France, like Britain and the United States, has maintained a fund to prevent inroads on the linked values of the three currencies. On Tuesday Paris advised Washington that France might be forced to withdraw from the three-power pact of last Sept. 25.

The French gold reserve equalization fund, originally 10,000,000,000 francs, was believed exhausted.

Washington stood firmly behind the three-power pact. Even with the franc dropping well below the 4.35 figure at which the original agreement pegged it, Secretary Morgenthau indicated that America would stand by during France's "temporary difficulties."

Britain had announced nearly a week earlier the increase of its exchange equalization fund from £350,000,000 to £500,000,000. With the United States, Britain is standing by while France recovers.

Fire Over Asia

From financial tension in France, the week's attention turns to diplomatic tension in Asia.

There, as in Europe, the nations endure severe provocation without resorting to general war. On Monday the Versailles Treaty was 18 years old, and on Tuesday the world learned of war threats in Asia while Europe uneasily waited for the next move of the Fascist powers in Spain.

Japan and Russia came to blows over two islands in the Amur River. This river divides eastern Siberia from the Japanese-controlled Manchoukuo. Tokyo charged that Russian troops had "invaded" the islands of Bolshoi and Sennukha, near Blagoveschensk. Ownership of the islands has been in dispute between Manchoukuo and Russia.

* * *

Not that the islands are worth much. They are little more than sandbanks, mostly submerged when the Amur reaches high water. But border incidents have long troubled relations in East Asia.

Moscow had acceded to Tokyo's protest by agreeing to withdraw the troops, when on Wednesday a new incident occurred. Japanese-Manchoukuan land troops reported sinking one Russian gunboat, inflicting heavy damage on another, and driving off a third near Blagoveschensk.

For some years Russia has avoided trouble with Japan, and has again chosen this course. Moscow ordered withdrawal of her troops and gunboats from the scene of conflict.

Internal difficulties, shown this

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

In the Boston Section:

Hapgood and five others freed in Maine.

Somerville police to make tax collections.

Fin Com may hear Mansfield on Codman case.

R. I. compares work efficiency of women and men.

And news from all New England in the Second Section Beginning on Page 9.

Russo-Japanese Concessions End Threat of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, July 3—As dispatches in The Christian Science Monitor anticipated, the Amur River dispute has been settled by mutual concessions.

Japanese and Soviet authorities have withdrawn their patrols from the disputed islands, thus restoring the status quo ante until a fundamental settlement of the entire boundary dispute can be arranged. Immediate prospect of more serious friction is thus removed.

Joint Inquiry Likely

Meanwhile both Governments have agreed to set in motion machinery to determine exactly where the boundary lies between Manchuria and Siberia. They have tentatively agreed to appoint a joint commission for study and negotiations which, it is hoped, can reach an agreement upon a demarcation boundary.

Without a settlement of this fundamental question, it is probable that incidents similar to those of the past week would recur as they have in the past.

If either government sought a pretext for war, such incidents obviously might serve. The fact that recent incidents were settled so promptly is interpreted by independent observers here as evidence that neither side desires war at present.

Soviet Troops Evacuate Disputed Amur Islands; Tokyo Welcomes Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, July 3—The conflict over the occupation of the Amur islets ended today with an apparent clear-cut victory for Japan, since the evacuation which Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff promised Japanese Ambassador at Moscow, Mamoru Shigemitsu, began this afternoon.

There was no indication whether the Japanese claim that the islets belong to Manchoukuo will find ex-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3)

Farm Tenants' Aid Bills Pass In Both Houses

With Senate Adoption of Administration Plan Action Is Near

Conference Called

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 3 — Both Houses of Congress have now given their approval to a program of aid to tenants in acquiring farms of their own.

Differences in the House and Senate bills are being ironed out in conference.

The Senate yesterday passed the Administration's bill, introduced by Senator John H. Bankhead (D), of Alabama, as a substitute for another bill approved earlier in the week by the House.

Following in general the recommendations made by President Roosevelt's committee on farm tenancy, the Senate bill provides for the purchase of land by the Government and resale to tenant farmers and farm laborers on long-term contracts.

A new Government agency, to be known as the Farmers' Home Corporation, is authorized to retain an option to repurchase the farm in case the purchaser wishes to sell. This procedure is designed to provide protection against speculative excesses.

The President's committee emphasized the importance of preventing any farm tenant aid from contributing to a speculative rise in land values, and a repetition of what happened to a large part of the homestead land provided farmers by the Government years go.

Because of the Administration's economy drive, the tenant-aid program will be tried out first on a modest scale. For the first year an appropriation of $10,000,000 is authorized; for the second year, $25,000,000 and thereafter, $50,000,000 annually.

The Jones bill, passed by the House, follows the ordinary banking procedure of making loans to individual tenants, though it departs from customary loaning practices in that the government corporation could loan the full value of the farm to be purchased.

Both bills limit benefits to farm tenants, farm laborers, sharecroppers or others who were recently farmers. Applicants would be preferred who are married or have dependent families, and are able to make an initial payment or show ownership of necessary livestock and farm implements.

County committees of resident farmers would be asked to pass upon the fitness of applicants for loans. No loan would be made for acquisition of any farm that is unlikely to constitute an efficient farm management unit, capable of supporting a diligent farm family.

Old and New World Start New Permanent Link

Capt. Harold E. Gray
Commanding the Pan American Plane

Survey Flight Prepares Way for Regular Service Between Europe and America

Top—Pan American Clipper, Which Will Make the Eastward Flight
Center—The Route Which the Two Planes Will Follow
Below—The Caledonia, Which Will Fly Westward

Capt. A .S. Wilcockson
Commanding the Imperial Airways Plane

American Plane Starts First Leg Of Atlantic Flight

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., July 3 (AP) — Well on its way toward bridging the north Atlantic by commercial airline, the Pan American Clipper III, 45,500-pound flying boat, coasted to a landing on Shediac Bay, N. B., at 10:52 a. m. (E. S. T.) today.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 3—The Pan American Clipper, huge flying boat of the Pan American Airways, took off from Port Washington, L. I., at 7:20 o'clock (Daylight Saving Time) this morning on the first leg of an exploratory flight over the Atlantic Ocean preliminary to the establishment of a regular passenger and mail service between the United States and Europe.

The Clipper's first stop will be at Shediac, N. B., 601 miles from New York, where Pan American Airways has established an intermediate base and set up one of its long-range direction-finders to assist the Clipper on her trans-Atlantic flight. This constituted a change from the announcement by Pan American Airways yesterday, when it said the Clipper would fly directly to Botwood, N. F.

The Clipper, a 45,500-pound Sikorsky flying boat, is under command of Capt. Harold E. Gray, and carries a crew of six. Simultaneous with the taking off of the Clipper from Port Washington, the Imperial Air-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3)

Laws Urged to Stop Beer's New Threat to Temperance

Tighter Liquor Control Declared Necessary to Meet Situation

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A nation-wide program of tighter liquor control through vastly strengthened laws and enforcement machinery represents the only way to meet the challenge of the United Brewers' Industrial Foundation's new drive to propagandize America into drinking more beer and lining the pockets of the brewers, according to many authorities on the liquor problem.

The foundation's potential $1,000,000-a-year propaganda campaign to try to make beer respectable is seen as an adroit effort to wrest control of the traffic in beer from state and federal authorities and repose it with the brewing industry, where the tender uses of self-interest can make what capital they will with this power. Temperance leaders insist that the foundation's ambitious pressure-for-beer drive calls for a showdown between the public and the brewers that can be met only by a vigorous counter-offensive to achieve an effective liquor control program.

Grounds Reviewed

Such a program is viewed as imperative on the following grounds:

1. Abuses are many and increasing under the present status of liquor control.
2. Existing regulatory laws and enforcement are inadequate.
3. The Brewers' Foundation could not, if it would, meet the abuses of the liquor industry through self-regulation.
4. The foundation will actually increase existing abuses, for its purpose is to divert the nation from practical means of regulation by specious claims about the brewery industry's ability to regulate itself.

That enforcement is lax and laws inadequate is admitted by the brewers themselves. Speaking of the present status of the liquor problem, Herbert F. Lelay, Cleveland brewer, writing in the Brewers' Journal, said:

"There has been practically no enforcement."

Despite the fact that the brewers during repeal promised to promote temperance, bar the saloon and protect the dry States from importations of liquor, the effect of their activities since repeal has been to tie the hands of the Federal Alcohol Administration.

Brewers' Own Lobby

It was the brewers' own lobby that persuaded Congress that there should be no extensive federal regulation of the beer industry. The brewers told Congress that less than 20 per cent of the beer traffic moved in interstate commerce. Subsequently, the Federal Alcohol Administration, through questionnaires, ascertained that 73.5 per cent of the brewers of the United States whose total production amounted to 92.9 per cent of all the beer produced were doing a portion of their business in interstate commerce.

The result has been the existence of a great void, a no-man's land in the nation's liquor enforcement machinery. The liquor laws, as they now stand, give the Federal Government no power to move against the abuses of the "tied-house," commercial bribery and false and misleading advertising, in so far as these abuses relate to the brewery industry, except in such cases as state laws of a similar nature are violated by an interstate brewer.

If a brewer in Milwaukee sells beer in Texas and Texas has a fair trade law which the Milwaukee brewer violates, the Federal Government can act, but if it is a Texas brewer who is breaking the law, or if Texas does not have a law similar to that of the Government, Washington cannot act.

Jurisdiction Lacking

The extent to which the Government's hands so far have been tied is illustrated by the fact that some 60 or 70 cases have been investigated by federal enforcement agents, but in only two did the FAA have enough jurisdiction to turn them over to the

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

The Facts on Beer

A propaganda campaign using all the devices of modern publicity subtly to influence the American public in favor of beer has been initiated by brewers in the United States. This campaign, operating through the newly formed United Brewers' Industrial Foundation, is a major effort to capture the thinking of the people and mold social policy in the interest of a special group—this time the brewers. This is the last of 12 articles disclosing the methods, objectives, and ultimate consequences of this campaign.

Propaganda Seen Adroit Effort to Wrest Control From U. S. and States

Basques Abandon Last Stand; Officials Admit Quitting Fight

BAYONNE, France, July 3 (AP)—Basque Government officials here announced that President de Aguirre and the remnant of his army had abandoned their last stand in Basque territory of northern Spain.

The President, fleeing with his forces, made a protest to the world against what he termed "plundering of which we, the Basques, have been made victims in the twentieth century."

Señor de Aguirre's statement, given out by a spokesman here, said "our territory has been conquered," but that "the Basque Government, wherever it is, remains the legitimate Government of the Basques, interpreting the feelings of a race which has not been conquered."

The President expressed "indignation" that he and his men were forced to give up their fatherland, and said that feeling was "still greater because in order to take the fatherland from us, the Spanish Fascists were forced to call in mercenary forces — Germans and Italians."

SECRET HEADQUARTERS OF THE BASQUE GOVERNMENT, SOMEWHERE IN NORTHERN SPAIN, July 3 (AP)—Jose Antonio de Aguirre, President of the conquered Basque republic, accused the Valencia-Madrid regime today of leaving his autonomous government to its "own resources" to resist insurgent attackers.

Senor de Aguirre's statement set the number of casualties in the Basque defense of Bilbao during the three-month insurgent offensive that brought the capital's fall June 19, at 45,000 dead and wounded.

"We have been without help either from within or without (Spain)," he said. "We have had all kinds of promises but none have been fulfilled."

He asserted that Basque soldiers had "not committed a single crime" during the whole Biscayan warfare.

"We have not destroyed Bilbao. We could have done so. But we would not destroy the things we love. Our people are about to disappear from the cradle of the world's oldest democracy."

Independence Day

As legal observance of the Fourth of July is on Monday, July 5, all editions of The Christian Science Monitor will be omitted.

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Now for Inflated Week-Ends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 3 — Should holidays always fall on Monday?

By the Fourth of July coming on Sunday this year, most of the United States gets a long week end holiday, starting Saturday and ending Tuesday morning.

Now a Monday-holiday group has been formed in Congress. It believes that American holidays should be reallocated, rearranged and readjusted, to the end that the last full measure of week end pleasure should be squeezed from the event. What good does a week-day holiday do, anyway?

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado is leading the proposal. He has introduced a bill providing for the observance on Mondays of certain legal public holidays, just as Labor Day now invariably is. England regularly follows this scheme on its great "bank holidays."

His proposal is that whenever New Year's, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, July 4 or Thanksgiving occurs on any day other than Monday, public observance shall be held on the nearest Monday to the date in question.

Sounds silly, doesn't it—observing "July 4th" on July 5!

But that is exactly what the United States is doing this week end.

Dorothy Round Wins Wimbledon Net Title

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 3 (AP)—Dorothy E. Round, 27year-old daughter of an English clergyman, defeated Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, buxom Polish secretary, 6—2, 2—6, 7—5, today and won the women's singles title of the All-England tennis championships for the second time in four years.

Details of Wimbledon final matches: Sports Page.

C. I. O. Steel Rallies Set; Paris Hotels Avert Lockout

PARIS, July 3 (AP)—Threat of a nation-wide shutdown of hotels, restaurants and cafés was averted today as employers and workers signed an agreement on working conditions.

Details of the accord were not immediately disclosed.

Its signature followed an announcement last night from Premier Camille Chautemps' office that a "compromise in principle" had been reached.

Owners had scheduled a shutdown to begin today as a protest against a five-day, 40-hour week decreed for their employees by the Chautemps' Government just after it took office.

Announcement of the compromise came as the Premier carried on eleventh-hour negotiations.

There was considerable confusion, both on the part of hotel owners and their guests. Several Paris hotels posted notices that they would close. Others, still foreseeing an agreement, declared they were undecided what they would do if the lockout were called.

Some newspapers suggested Parisians open their homes to tourists and furniture dealers lend the necessary beds and mattresses.

Swift settlement of a truck-drivers' holiday that halted truck deliveries in Philadelphia left the labor crisis centered around the steel-producing area. Calm generally prevailed throughout the Mahoning Valley and Calumet areas, although Youngstown, Ohio, and Johnstown, Penna., waited tensely for the outcome of huge strikers' rallies scheduled for their cities tomorrow.

The C. I. O. has taken definite steps to remove troublesome elements which are being blamed for unauthorized strikes and other acts of insubordination.

The National Labor Relations Board remained the chief hope of labor as troops provided protection for back-to-work movements throughout the steel-producing midwest.

The steel strike reverberated in Washington, D. C., as the Senate Civil Liberties Committee wound up its hearings on the Memorial Day riot in Chicago and as the C. I. O. built a fire under a heated debate in the House.

Other labor developments: Page 6.

Earhart Radio Reported By Two Amateurs

Weak Message Believed From Plane Heard in Los Angeles

Fliers 'Adrift'

Wide Search for Missing Plane Is Order by U. S. Government

LOS ANGELES, July 3 (AP)—A weak radio message containing figures believed to be from Amelia Earhart was picked up here today by two amateur operators who interpreted it as indicating the famed flier's plane was adrift on the Pacific near the equator between Howland Island and the Gilbert Islands.

The operators, Carl Pierson and Walter McMenamy, reported intercepting the figures "179" and "16." The latter was believed to have been intended for 1.6. The first figure was believed to represent the longitude and the latter the latitude.

HONOLULU, July 3 (AP)—A mighty navy flying boat and a sturdy cutter eagerly searched the vast mid-Pacific today for Amelia Earhart, whose monoplane apparently came down in the sea just short of her destination, minute Howland Island.

The 38-year-old aviator and her navigator, Capt. Fred J. Noonan, fliers theorized, overshot the tiny target on a 2570-mile hop from New Guinea and dropped onto the water about 4 p. m., (E. S. T.) yesterday when fuel for the twin motors of her land plane was exhausted.

Scores of radio stations listened for some word from the missing plane, which went silent shortly after 2 p. m., E. S. T., after reporting but 30 minutes fuel supply remained.

Coast guardsmen suggested the fliers may have reached a mid-Pacific coral reef or sand spit and set up their emergency radio on land.

Weather conditions were reported fairly favorable for the pair, whether they were on a remote atoll or adrift.

A heavy smoke belched from the funnels of the gleaming white, 250-foot cutter Itasca, visible for nine miles from its Howland Island anchorage, as it ploughed forward on a smooth sea in quest of the $80,000 Earhart "flying laboratory."

While the cutter hunted by sea, a navy flying boat sped over the 1500-mile distance from Honolulu.

The navy minesweeper Swan joined the hunt from a position half way between here and Howland, where it had been stationed to give any possible aid to Miss Earhart on the next leg of her flight.

The flying boat itself undertook a night flight to join the search. Carrying a crew of eight, it took off from Pearl Harbor and headed directly for Howland.

Lieut. W. W. Harvey, piloting the plane, was expected to reach the searching area in about 13 hours, which would give several hours of daylight to survey hundreds of square miles of sea.

Through the night, the Itasca scoured the waters within a 100 miles radius of Howland, watching for flares.

Float on Tanks

Paul Mantz, technical adviser to the aviator, who twice crossed the Atlantic, said in Burbank, Calif., the plane's six gas tanks would give it buoyancy to stay afloat "indefinitely."

The plane had a two man rubber lifeboat, life belts, flares, a signal kite and emergency food and water rations.

The Itasca began its search as soon as officers determined the ship must have been forced down.

The minesweeper Swan was ordered south from its position last night, but was not expected to reach the Howland Island area for some time.

Headwinds and static combined to delay the fliers almost from the time they left Lae. They were unable to communicate with the Itasca because of the static and the adverse winds cut speed and increased fuel consumption. "We have had no position, speed or courses from Earhart's plane," the Itasca radioed headquarters in San Francisco.

"We believe it passed north and west of island and missed it in glare of rising sun. Judge she came down within 100 miles of island."

Within that 100 miles of water, however, there are no regular shipping lanes, and tramp freighters seldom course through it because it is barren of inhabited islands or ports.

The nearest land is tiny Baker Island, 40 miles south, but there is no other for hundreds of miles.

Battleship Ordered Out

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The Navy Department ordered the battleship Colorado today to participate in the search for Amelia Earhart.

The Colorado, the navy said, arrived at Honolulu, Hawaii, yesterday and carries three planes which would be available for a wide area in the vicinity of where Miss Earhart's plane is believed to have come down.

Amelia Earhart Log: Page 2.

De Valera Increases Vote Lead; Aide to Cosgrave Defeated

DUBLIN, July 3 (AP)—Trickling returns from the Irish Free State's general election today gave Eamon de Valera's Government Party an increasing lead over the opposition headed by William T. Cosgrave.

Incomplete returns assured de Valera supporters of 17 seats in the Dail (Parliament), Cosgrave eight, the Labor Party two, Independent Labor one and Independents four.

Both Mr. de Valera and Mr. Cosgrave were returned to their Dail Seats, but full election results were not expected to be known until next week, including the fate of the proposed new constitution.

Larkin Wins in Dublin

In County Clare, Mr. de Valera polled 14,012 votes, almost double the number of his nearest opponent. Mr. Cosgrave received 9508 votes in County Cork, about 1000 over the nearest government candidate.

The greatest political sensation thus far was the defeat of Mr. Cosgrave's second-in-command, Gen. Richard Mulcahy, former chief of the Free State Army. He was beaten in the Dublin northeast district by James Larkin, Independent Labor candidate.

Five Less Members

The new Dail will have 138 members in comparison with the 153 who formerly sat in the Parliament.

On the constitutional question, a majority of 11,026 votes was rolled up in South Dublin favoring the document.

County Sligo, in far western Ireland, was the first constituency thus far to reject the constitution, by a margin of 1136 votes.

Miss Earhart's Log of Flight

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—Here is a log of Amelia Earhart's projected around-the-world "just for fun" flight, interrupted yesterday when she was forced down in the Pacific:

May 20—Left Oakland, Calif.

June 1—Miami, Fla., to San Juan, Puerto Rico; 1033 miles; seven hours, 33 minutes.

June 2—San Juan to Caripito, Venezuela; 750 miles; four hours.

June 3—Caripito to Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana; 750 miles; five hours, two minutes.

June 4—Paramaribo to Fortaleza, Brazil; 1628 miles, 11 hours, 21 minutes.

June 6—Fortaleza to Natal, Brazil; 287 miles; two hours, six minutes.

June 7—Natal to St. Louis, Senegal, French West Africa; 1900 miles; 13 hours, 22 minutes.

June 8—St. Louis to Dakar, Senegal; 125 miles.

June 10—Dakar to Gao, French West Africa; 1140 miles; seven hours, 55 minutes.

June 11—Gao to Fort Lamy, French equatorial Africa; 1000 miles across the Sahara Desert; six hours, 40 minutes.

June 12—Fort Lamy to El Fasher, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; 900 miles.

June 13—El Fasher to Khartoum, Egypt; 500 miles; Khartoum to Massawa, Eritrea.

June 14—Massawa to Assab, Eritrea.

June 15—Assab to Karachi, India; 1400 miles.

June 17—Karachi to Calcutta, India; 1350 miles; nine hours, 44 minutes.

June 18—Calcutta to Akyab, India; 400 miles; started for Bangkok, Siam, but was forced back by bad weather and landed two hours after starting; made a second unsuccessful start.

June 19—Akyab to Rangoon, India; 300 miles; two hours, 53 minutes.

June 20—Rangoon to Bangkok, Siam; 300 miles; one hour, 50 minutes; Bangkok to Singapore, Straits Settlements.

June 21—Singapore to Bandoeng, Dutch East Indies; five hours, 20 minutes.

June 24—Bandoeng to Sourabaya, Java; 250 miles; Sourabaya back to Bandoeng to have flying instruments repaired, and rest three days.

June 27—Bandoeng, Java, to Koepang, Dutch East Indies; 1200 miles.

June 28—Koepang to Port Darwin, Australia; 500 miles; three hours, 33 minutes.

June 29—Port Darwin to Lae, New Guinea.

July 1—Took off from Lae for 2570-mile flight to Howland Island; forced down.

Navy Planes to Maneuver

SEATTLE, Wash., July 3 (AP)—Crews of 24 Navy seaplanes, which reached here July 1 after an 1100-mile mass non-stop flight from San Diego, Calif., prepared today for six weeks of maneuvers over Puget Sound and Alaskan waters.

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Federal Delegates Observe Fourth

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution. Events thus far have brought the convention to the verge of breaking up over the question of representation, and members from Connecticut, with the moral aid of Benjamin Franklin, have been making earnest efforts to effect a compromise. Today: Members of Federal Convention participate in Independence Day celebration. Tuesday: Federal Convention receives committee report on state representation.

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, July 4, 1787

Members of the Federal Convention graced with their presence today the festivities and solemnities by which Philadelphia celebrated the eleventh anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

General Washington and various deputies attended delivery of an oration on the occasion by James Campbell at the Reformed Calvinist Church in Race Street. Others witnessed military parades and formations which preceded this observance and participated in the entertainment and conviviality with which the remainder of the day was spent at various taverns.

Addressing those members of the convention who were among his large audience, Mr. Campbell said:

"Illustrious Senate! To you your country looks with anxious expectation, on your decisions she rests, convinced that men who cut the cords of foreign legislation are competent to framing a system of government which will embrace all interests, call forth all our resources, and establish our credit. But in every plan for improvement or reformation, may an attachment to the principles of our present government be the characteristic of an American, and may every proposition to add kingly power to our federal system be regarded as treason to the liberties of our country. . . .

Fabric of Government

"Methinks I already see the stately fabric of a free and vigorous government rising out of the wisdom of the Federal Convention. I behold order and contentment pervading every part of the United States, our forests falling before the hand of labor, our fields doubling their increase from the effects of well directed industry, our villages enlivened by useful manufactures, and our cities thriving under foreign and domestic commerce. I behold millions of freemen covering the shores of our rivers and lakes with all the arts and enjoyment of civilized life, and on the anniversary of the day, 1887, shouting forth the praises of the heroes and patriots who, in 1776, secured and extended to them all their happiness."

An address also was made today by Dr. Benjamin Rush, illustrious physician and signer of the Declaration of Independence, in which he said, "There is nothing more common than to confound the terms of American Revolution with those of the late American War. The American War is over; but this is far from being the case with the American Revolution. It remains yet to establish and perfect our new forms of government; and to prepare the principles, morals and manners of government; and to prepare the principles, morals and manners of our citizens for these forms of government after they are established and brought to perfection."

Orations on Liberty

Such observances as these were in keeping with a recommendation in the Pennsylvania Gazette a month ago with reference to Independence Day that, "in addition to the usual mode of celebrating it, a suitable person should be pitched upon in the different villages, counties and townships, to introduce the entertainment of the day with an oration upon some subject connected with the liberty of the Government of the United States," so "rational entertainment and useful knowledge may be blended with the pleasures of the table."

The "usual mode" of celebration is represented in the military activities of this morning and a display of fireworks advertised for tonight. Early in the day the light-horse artillery, light infantry and militia went through formations on the Commons, and the artillery fired the salute of the Thirteen States with three time thirteen rounds.

The State Society of the Cincinnati also met at the State House and marched to the church. Afterward, General Washington, who has lately been elected President General of the national order, dined with them at Eppie's Tavern.

An advertisement in the Pennsylvania Packet has proclaimed that tonight there "will be erected, opposite the City Tavern in Second-street, the most elegant FIREWORKS that has ever been exhibited," and that "no labour or expense will be spared to gratify the curiousity of the spectators." Tickets have been sold at the tavern for seven shilling sixpence each.

The holiday is heralded in today's issue of the Independent Gazetteer with a poem with reads in part:

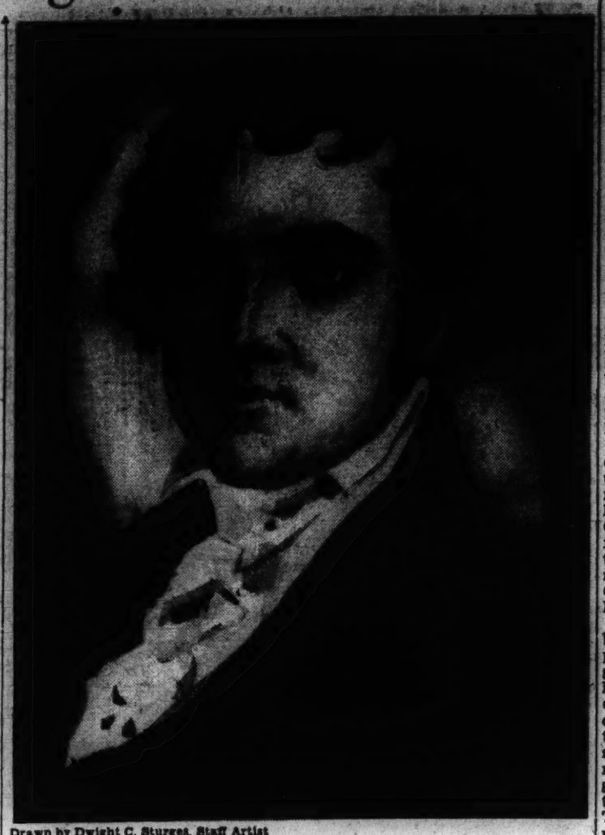
"Auspicious day, all hail to thee!
"May we remain forever free!
"And may we always rulers find,
"Whom reason, truth and justice bind;
"Who not puffed up with gaudy dress,
"And we shall them forever bless.
"May all the states with heart and hand
"Forever by each other stand!
"And may a wrong to either done,
"Be well revenged by every one; . . .
"Then let us join and all agree
"To celebrate our Jubilee."

Along with these items the Pennsylvania Packet currently prints news from Boston which illustrates nevertheless how uneasy are the times. Gov. John Hancock has reprieved two men in Berkshire county, two in Hampshire and one in Worcester who had been sentenced to be hanged for complicity in the Shays Rebellion. Their executions are postponed to Aug. 2, with the intent of seeing meanwhile whether such clemency as the Legislature has extended to others will quiet the commotions.

Philadelphia papers tell of an uprising against paying taxes, which has just been suppressed at Easton in Northampton county of this state. A message from Rhode Island also tells of "continuance of the iniquitous tender act by the usual large majority," but it is learned the Massachusetts Legislature has rejected a paper money issue proposal by a substantial vote.

Meanwhile one of the developments which are gradually knitting the country more closely together is represented in the advertisement appearing here of a new stage and boat line running three times a week between Philadelphia and Alexandria, Baltimore or Annapolis by way of Chester-Town and Rock Hall.

The traveler may leave here at 4 o'clock in the morning, arrive at Chester-Town on the Maryland eastern shore the same evening and take a sailing vessel the next morning from Rock-Hall nearby to arrive in Baltimore or Annapolis usually for dinner that day or to go on down Chesapeake Bay and up the Potomac to Alexandria by about noon of the third day. This entire journey from Philadelphia to Alexandria may be made for 61 shillings and threepence, or a little more than eight dollars.



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

Abraham Baldwin

Educator and Statesman, Baldwin Was the Son of a Connecticut Blacksmith Who Moved to New Haven to Educate His Family. Abraham Graduated From Yale in 1772 and Helped Put His Seven Half-Brothers and Sisters Through School. A Bachelor, He Became a Minister, Tutor and Chaplain in the Revolutionary Army. Later, Entering the Legal Profession, He Moved to Georgia. As a Member of the State Assembly, He Wrote a Charter for the State University He Later Was Called Upon to Head. He Was a Member of the Federal Convention, Continental Congress, House of Representatives and Senate

Capital Record for Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, July 3

President:

Signed bills continuing CCC to June 30, 1940, and appropriating $350,000,000 for coming year.

Signed $958,000,000 independent offices appropriation bill.

Signed $1,500,000,000 relief bill.

Signed $630,000,000 agriculture department bill.

Signed nuisance tax extension for two years.

Signed new rail retirement pay roll tax bill.

Signed joint congressional resolution making emergency funds available to War Department for two weeks.

Nominated Hugh R. Wilson to be Assistant Secretary of State and made other diplomatic changes.

Received Russian fliers and ended conversations with Belgian Prime Minister van Zeeland.

Asked Senate to ratify London sugar agreement.

Asked Congress to put social security experts and attorneys under civil service.

Sent message to Boy Scout Jamboree.

Attended wedding of son, Franklin Jr., in Delaware, and proceeded to Hyde Park home for Fourth of July holiday.

Greeted Canada by radio on seventieth anniversary of confederation.

Senate:

Passed and sent to House $23,000,000 Army housing bill.

Ratified group of treaties and conventions adopted last winter at Buenos Aires peace conference.

Passed bill, approved earlier by House, authorizing expenditure of $135,000,000 to help tenant farmers in next three years.

LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee questioned Chicago police regarding Memorial Day riots at Republic Steel Corporation.

Joint congressional committee studied instances of tax avoidance.

House:

Authorized appropriation of $3,000,000 for Government participation in New York world's fair.

Passed $33,687,000 rivers and harbors bill.

Treasury announced fiscal year closed June 30 with $2,707,000,000 deficit, approximately $150,000,000 above last budget estimates.

Departments:

Treasury pledged monetary co-operation with France during crisis.

WPA Administrator Hopkins announced rolls down to 1,821,151 on June 26.

Maritime Commission signed contracts with 23 companies.

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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FLORIDA MOTOR LINES

Pageants of Youth At Wembley Draws British Royalty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEMBLEY, Eng., July 3 — King George VI and Queen Elizabeth and the two little princesses were present at the Empire Stadium here today when 11,000 young men and women from all parts of Britain took part in a great Festival of Youth, the first to be organized in this country.

Members of the Cabinet, the diplomatic corps and foreign ambassadors in London were also present. The festival was organized by the British Sports and Games Association, the proceeds to be devoted to King George V's Jubilee Trust Fund.

A fanfare by the State Trumpeters of the Royal Horse Guards, the trumpeters who performed in Westminster Abbey at the Coronation, heralded the entry of the King and Queen into the Royal Box. A second fanfare was the signal for the National Anthem to be played by the massed bands of the Brigade of Guards, at which all flags were lowered in salute.

To the music of these massed bands 1400 boys and girls marched past the King and Queen. In this great parade was a contingent, headed by standard-bearers, from every sporting organization in the country. Each section was attired in the dress or uniform of the organization it represented. Among those represented were: The Boys' Brigade, The Girl Guides Association, the League of Health and Beauty; The Church Lads' Brigade, Dr. Barnardo's Homes; The Y. M. C. A., the Women's Amateur Games Association and the English Folk Dance Society.

Two thousand factory girls, domestic servants, shop assistants and typists in the London area and from most of the big towns in the home counties represented the National Council of Girls' Clubs which has a total membership of 250,000. For 12 minutes they gave a display of gymnastics and skipping to the music of the massed bands. These girls had paid their own expenses, many of them having saved up for weeks to be present on this occasion.

Picked teams from 40 organizations representing thousands of sports clubs then gave a display of outdoor games and athletics. The area of the Empire Stadium was specially marked out by 1000 small wooden disks so that each performer knew exactly where to stand for the mass displays.

It is hoped to make this Festival of Youth an annual event.

Milk Producers Protest New York Retail Increase

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—Protesting to Attorney-General John J. Bennett Jr. a one-cent-a-quart increase in milk prices here, the Milk Producers Protective Committee June 30 urged consumers to limit their purchases "to milk for your children."

The agreement by which Grade A milk is delivered to New York homes at 15 cents a quart and Grade B at 12 was finally settled after producers threatened to strike unless their demands for higher wholesale prices were met.

The amended agreement calls for payment of $1.80 per hundredweight for contract milk and $1.85 for spot," an increase over the $1.75 per hundredweight contained in an agreement reached last Friday.

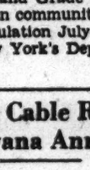
ALBANY, N. Y., July 3 (AP)—Sale of Grade A and Grade B raw milk was banned in communities of 10,000 to 15,000 population July 1 under an order of New York's Department of Health.

Reduced Cable Rates To Havana Announced

A minimum-rate reduction for cable night letter to Havana from United States and Havana, Cuba, has been announced by the Western Union. This reduction, which becomes effective Aug. 1, lowers the number of words on which the minimum rate is based from 25 to 15. As a result the minimum cost of a cable night letter to Havana from points east of the Mississippi River will be 45 cents instead of 75 cents. From ponits west of the Mississippi the rate will be 60 cents instead of $1.

The present three-cent rate a word from points east of the Mississippi, as well as the four-cent rate from points west of the river, will continue as heretofore up to the twenty-fifth word. Beyond this number of words the rates will remain at two and three cents respectively.

This is the third substantial reduction of cable night letter rates to Havana that the Western Union has made since March 1, 1936.

SAFETY SAVINGS

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Tower Views

(Continued from Page 1)

week in another execution of 38 Russians for alleged sabotage along the Trans-Siberian Railway, are seen as one reason for Russia's caution. Russia also is revoking residence permits for foreigners on a large scale. Some outsiders are believed to be fomenting unrest.

Alleged spies, 70 said to be in the service of Estonia, and from 50 to 70 in the service of Poland, have been "liquidated" by Russia.

Russia's "purge," Page 3.

Islands From the Sea

While Japan and Russia dispute two river islands, the sea gives up two more islands by volcanic upheaval in Japan's Kurile Archipelago, just south of Russia's Kamchatka Peninsula. A fishing boat reported the find.

Across the Pacific from those new islands, Japanese fishing boats and "floating canneries" meanwhile arouse the salmon fishers of the United States and of Canada.

Ambassador of Peace

Little tangible can be reported as a result of the Belgian Premier's visit to Washington, but both Dr Paul Van Zeeland and President Roosevelt radiated confidence as the talks ended.

America's relation to peace in Europe unquestionably motivated the conversations. Dr. Van Zeeland came on the most hopeful approach, that of economic teamwork.

Americans who will not at this time listen to proposals for political "entanglements," turn ready ears toward offers of trade co-operation. Secretary Hull's foreign policy pivots on his reciprocal trade program.

France ratified the London Naval Limitation Treaty of 1936. Britain is expected to ratify soon. The United States has done so. This treaty sums up the salvage from decades of arms limitation efforts.

The United States Senate ratified eight peace treaties, drafted at Buenos Aires last December. Neutrality, non-intervention, and settlement of disputes form the core of a newly unified American peace system.

Jamboree! Boy Scouts of the United States hold their first national pow-wow in the nation's capital. Camped beside the Potomac, they rededicate themselves to good citizenship and the daily good deed.

Anyone wanting to make a trade in horned-toads or pet alligators can find it there. The boys brought a large stock. Some of their gifts to high officials were respectfully and hurriedly put outdoors at the first opportune moment.

Strange, how soon grown-ups lose their appreciation of really worthwhile things, such as the bliss of a horned-toad when you stroke his head.

Thumbnail Re-Views

Germany tells the International Chamber of Commerce she must share world raw materials. Reichsführer Hitler hints to a party rally that an Insurgent victory in Spain would help him get needed ores.

Italy's Duce, like Hitler, comes further into the open with plans to help Franco win. Also, Germany and Italy reject a two-power patrol of Spain's coasts by Britain and France. Result, deadlock. Sinking of a Spanish ship points to a Fascist unofficial submarine blockade.

Steel Strike: Inland Steel and C. I. O. reach indirect agreement in a pact signed separately with Gov. M. Clifford Townsend of Indiana. Mills reopen with militia protection at Youngstown and Canton, Ohio. The reopened Bethlehem plant at Johnstown, Penna., had to close when the water supply was dynamited. Gus Hall, C. I. O. organizer, was arrested on this charge. The National Labor Relations Board takes over mediation efforts as the federal board disbands.

Relief: President Roosevelt has his $1,500,000,000 relief bill. WPA workers rioted against wholesale dismissals.

Supreme Court: The President's plan of enlargement was shelved. A new Senate bill has been introduced.

British and French court retirement systems, Page 6.

Budget: U. S. fiscal year 1937 ended Wednesday midnight. Deficit, $2,772,512,193, lowest since 1932.

Amelia Earhart, down without fuel near Howland Island in the Pacific, awaits rescue at this writing.

Sports: Don Budge, red-haired Californian, wins Wimbledon tennis title. Germany's Baron von Cramm bowed, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2. Dorothy Round of England wins the women's title, defeating Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland, 6—2, 2—6, 7—5. U. S. Ryder Cup golf team wins. Glenn Cunningham of Kansas cut 8.5 seconds from Paavo Nurmi's 12-year-old mile and a half record, in a blazing 6:34.

French penal reforms doom Devil's Island.

The Parkers, Ellis H. Sr. and Jr., sentenced to 6 and 3 years for Wendel kidnapping during the Lindbergh case.

Beer Exposed: New Jersey limits beer sale on trains; New York bans pushcart beer sales; British temperance leaders deny claims that "church-ales" are still held; a condemned killer at Ossining, N. Y., blames liquor.

Beer propaganda exposed: Concluding article in series, Page 1.

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Purges of Russian Officials Bewildering to Common People; Urged to Aid Finding Enemies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KHABAROVSK, U. S. S. R.—Ordinary residents of this pioneer region of the Soviet Union are bewildered by events of recent weeks. Men and women who have been held up to them for years as model leaders, officials of the ruling Communist Party and Government, have suddenly turned out to be "wreckers," "spies" and "Japanese agents." Official newspapers have laconically reported the execution of more than a hundred in a month and the imprisonment of hundreds more.

Those executed include many of the highest officials on Far Eastern railways, respected leaders of the community for years. Those imprisoned include prominent executives in the timber, coal, oil and construction industries.

None of the trials has been open to the public, and evidence against the accused persons has not been published. But in most cases, the accused are said to have admitted their guilt.

"Others" at Large

The atmosphere of bewilderment and distrust is intensified by assurances of Communist spokesmen that other "wreckers" and "spies" remain at work, concealing their hatred for the regime and their connections with the Japanese. The people are urged to help detect hidden enemies.

Far Eastern residents have taken pride in their achievements. In less than a decade, according to official figures, both population and industrial production in this region doubled, the new city of Komsomolsk has grown from 15,000 to 65,000. Double-tracking of the Trans-Siberian railways and construction of a new railway from Komsomolsk to Volachaiyevka will be completed this year. Trade turnover has increased more than four times, timber production has doubled, while Saghalien coal mines and oil wells and Kamschatka fisheries have increased their output 50 per cent.

These seem to be solid achievements. But the people are now told that "wreckers and Japanese agents" occupied high positions in all these industries and enterprises. They are held responsible, in the annual report of the Communist regional secretary, M. Vareika, for inadequate housing, poor distribution of food and for breakdowns in several industries.

"Japanese Agents"

During 1935-6, said Mr. Vareika, housing trusts were constantly reorganized and work delayed. It has now been discovered, he said, that the chief of construction was a "Japanese-Trotzkyist agent." In the first quarter of 1937, he declared, Saghalien coal mines fulfilled only 84 per cent of their quota. Now it has been learned that several executives were "Japanese agents."

The timber industry, which dropped below plans, was headed for years by M. Gerbek, who, Mr. Vareika said, has now confessed that he and several of his assistants were "Trotzkyist-German spies." These men are accused of "intentionally creating difficult working conditions," with the result that the number of permanent workers dropped from 8923 in 1933 to 6277 in 1936, despite the fact that new workers were constantly imported.

Mr. Vareika said that Far Eastern agriculture is several years behind that of other Soviet regions, and added that "everyone knows how the distribution of bread was disrupted." He attributed this, not to "wreckers" but to "weak leadership."

Population Loss

Mr. Vareika admitted that the number of peasant families in the Far Eastern region had declined in the past three years from 89,000 to 77,900, in spite of special privileges. Nevertheless, he said the sown area had increased slightly, due to organization of collective farms and Government assistance in the form of credits, large agricultural machinery and imported domestic animals. Upon its present foundations, he said, agriculture should develop rapidly. More than 1000 girls recently had come from European Russia to become wives of pioneers.

Mr. Vareika also reported trouble in the Jewish Autonomous Republic of Birobijan in Siberia, The chief Party Secretary was dismissed, and a new committee elected. Former leaders, he said, had made many serious mistakes, and had neglected immigrants. But he added that the republic's population has grown from 50,000 to 120,000 since it was founded, and that its inhabitants, under new leadership, should successfully exploit its rich land and its possibilities for industrial and power development.

St. Francis River Levee And Reservoir Approved

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—Secretary Woodring approved yesterday a combined reservoir and levee plan of flood-control work for the St. Francis river basin in Arkansas and Missouri at an estimated cost of $15,000,000.

The action was taken under a 1936 Congressional mandate to the War Department to prepare a comprehensive flood-control project for the river above the backwater of the Mississippi.

But No Hard Feelings, Ever

Photo by Robert B. Kolsbun

The Impolite Grapefruit

Everyday Adventures
Sixth of Eight Poem-Pictorials

My grapefruit is so impolite!
Its manners are a real disgrace.
Whenever I would take a bite,
It sneezes in my eyes and face.

Colette M. Kolsbun

Two Nations Develop Friendly Aerial Services to Patagonia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Chile and Argentina, whose economic interest in Patagonia tends rapidly to increase, are engaged in friendly aerial competition to develop this bleak region whose sovereignty they share at the far southern tip of South America.

Both countries are now operating regular mail and passenger services to the distant Patagonian centers, even across the famous Straits of Magellan to Tierra del Fuego Island, to maintain contact with the millions of dollars of wool and meat farming investments which have been made under both flags. Each government is also intensely interested in the search for gold and oil in the Patagonian territories. There have been many gold rushes to Patagonia.

The aerial service to Tierra del Fuego, an island shared by the two countries, was decreed by the Argentine Government when revising the franchise of the Aeroposta Argentina Company, whose contract for Patagonian flying has been extended for another decade. In the future Aeroposta will receive a subsidy of one and a half Argentine pesos for each kilometer flown, instead of the old assistance in "cash and kind," which included gasoline, lubricating oils and free postal and telegraphic facilities.

One Round Trip Every Week

The latest decree provides a mail, passenger and freight service of one round trip a week between Rio Grande (Tierra del Fuego) and Buenos Aires and a supplementary service in both directions between Comodoro Rivadavia and Buenos Aires. Included in the far southern itinerary are Bahia Blanca, Rivadavia, Santa Cruz and Rio Gallegos. From Gallegos the service is linked up with the Chilean metropolis of Patagonia, Magallanes, perhaps better known as Punta Arenas, in the Magellan Straits.

The Aeroposta operated the Patagonian service at its own expense from 1929 to 1931. It incurred considerable loss, but as soon as there was talk of suspension the Federal Government intervened with a subsidy offer. In effect, it is now granting a bigger subsidy to expand the service, so important is the region considered to national economy. Indeed, there is increased all-around interest in Patagonia, for the military garrisons have been considerably expanded. The Aeroposta Company is compromised to renew its flying equipment within one year, but, incidentally, the military flying stations are to be enlarged, so that service planes will always be at hand in case of necessity.

890-Mile Route

Chilean economic interests are equally as important in Patagonia, but flying contacts were delayed by the hazardous coastal route to Magallanes. However, a regular service has now been established. Each of the two national air routes, with the Andean mountain range between them, is approximately 1500 miles long. They converge at Magallanes, the Strait port. The Argentine line is by land and the Chilean mainly by sea.

The Chileans fly amphibian planes between Puerto Montt, the rail terminus from Santiago and last oceanic port, and Magallanes. The distance is approximately 800 miles covered in about seven hours. The service is government-operated by what is known as the National Air Lines, which now has a regular service along the whole longitudinal stretch of Chilean territory—some 3000 miles. It is probably the longest national service in the Americas.

While the Argentines can adhere to practically an all-land flying route to Patagonia, the Chileans must navigate the difficult fiord-like coast line of the far south over which rough semi-polar weather frequently blows. A naval mission spent more than a year charting the tricky course from Puerto Montt to the straits. A glance at the map shows that a land route is impossible on the Chilean side of the Andes. The Andean mountains stretch down into the sea, and the whole coastline is drawn capriciously in a conglomeration of islands, archipelagoes, peninsulas and fiords. Seaplanes are essential, for these can make emergency landings in the shelter of the channels. The tortuous coast makes the sea trip one of six days. The flight takes only as many hours.

Police 'Liquidate' More 'Spy Rings' In Soviet Russia

MOSCOW, July 3 (AP)—A wholesale seizure of persons accused of espionage for foreign countries, in which more than 120 were taken and more than 70 "liquidated," was disclosed last night in northwest Russia.

Leonid Zakovsky, chief of the secret police in the important Leningrad area, announced the round-up, mostly of Russians in the supposed service of other countries.

At least 188 others are known to have been killed before firing squads in Russia since the Soviet Government began last August to stamp out alleged "Trotzkyism," espionage and wrecking. There have been at least 131 executions in the Far East; 16 died after the Leo Kamenieff trial last August, 13 after the Karl Radek trial last January, 20 on charges of wrecking in Tiflis and eight high army commanders, including Marshal N. Tukhachevsky, died for treason early this month.

Mr. Zakovsky said more than 70 alleged spies and wreckers for the Estonian intelligence service were arrested and "liquidated." ("Liquidation" in Soviet terminology frequently means execution.)

A group of from 50 to 70 supposed agents for the Polish intelligence service, Mr. Zakovsky said, were "dispersed" in White Russia, the Soviet provinces bordering on Poland.

He referred to the seizure of the two German engineers on espionage charges and announced the court martial and death of an unidentified Red Army air commander who was accused of recruiting mechanics who tampered with planes to cause fatal crashes.

The supposed Estonian ring, Mr. Zakovsky wrote in the newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda, had operated for four or five years in the Red Army and Russian munitions factories before it was detected.

He identified the alleged leader only as "K," and said he believed other agents still were uncaptured, "because of course 'K' is dead and could not talk." "K," Mr. Zakovsky said, was killed by the Leningrad secret police when he was trapped in a forest near the frontier and resisted arrest.

Mr. Zakovsky charged that "K" headed a group which had a nucleus of prosperous farmers opposed to the Soviet regime, priests, former monks, their relatives, and malcontent young people.

He said "K" himself was recruited for espionage when he was in Estonia in 1931. After a trial period and training as a radio operator, Mr. Zakovsky declared, "K" was sent to Russia to organise his band and establish a secluded wireless station to "receive coded instructions from the Estonian intelligence service."

The group in White Russia, he charged, was formed to strike from within in the event of a war involving Russia against Poland. The scheme, he said, was for Polish officers to cross the border and take command a few days before any outbreak of hostilities.

Mr. Zakovsky asserted the group already was supplied with Polish bombs and guns and had been instructed to kill high Russian army commanders, blow up key bridges and obstruct troop movements should the time come for action.

Scottish Records Reclaimed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—Show cases have been set up in the entrance of the Register House here so that the Scottish people may see the historic documents which are to be transferred from London to Edinburgh by the passing of the Public Records (Scotland) Bill.

Many Scottish records were removed from Scotland in 1296, but the Treaty of Northampton made between Edward III and Robert Bruce in 1328 provided for the restoration of all documents touching the liberties of Scotland. Time passed, but the documents remained in England. With the exception of three old records hitherto in private hands, there have been no documents before the time of Robert Bruce in the Register House in Edinburgh. So preparations are being made for the proper exhibition of these national records so long exiled in England. Among the documents to be returned are:

Charter by King Richard I restoring to William, King of Scots, the castles of Roxburgh and Berwick, and all the agreements concerning homage to the King of England which Henry, his father, had extorted by the capture of King William. Dated Dec. 5, 1189.

Charter by King Richard I fixing the allowances to be made to Scottish Kings visiting the Court in England, with entertainment and escort during the journey. Dated April 17, 1194.

Bull of Pope Honorious III affirming the independence of the Church in Scotland from any jurisdiction except that of the Roman pontiff or his legate de latere. Dated Nov. 21, 1218.

Bull of Pope Innocent IV addressed to the Crusaders of the Kingdom of Scotland providing that redemption of Crusaders' vows shall not be prejudiced by any grant to the King of England. Dated Sept. 4, 1251.

The documents mentioned are only a handful compared with the ancient Scottish records still remaining in England. In the Public Record Office in London is one Scottish document going back to 1065 and also several relating to William Wallace.

Permanent Board Named by French Language Congress

QUEBEC, July 1—(Canadian Press) — Canada's second French Language Congress ended and 10,000 delegates prepared to return today to their homes on two continents to study suggestions advanced at the five-day meeting for the preservation of French spirit and tradition in America.

A permanent committee composed of 22 representatives of the French-speaking sections of America will be formed to gather the suggestions made during the sessions, convert them into acts and at the same time adopt any necessary initiative.

"The hour is no longer where, in the fields of national action, we can isolate ourselves without the risk of weakening or perishing," the president, Mgr. Camille Roy, asserted.

"A committee that will represent all living forces of the different groups of the French race in Canada and the United States, and which will be at the same time a receiving station, an observation tower, and a center of action: such is our need for effective co-operation of spirits and the indispensable union of will."

Republican Organization Work Urged by Landon

PITTSBURGH, July 3 (AP)—Alfred M. Landon told Allegheny county Republicans July 1 that "with a Roosevelitan appointee on every corner and three in the middle of the block, we need good, intensive, hard organization work."

In a telegram read at the dedication of the party's county headquarters, the 1936 Republican presidential nominee said: "We must get ready for the day when the wagon will take the road again. The Republican party can and must make itself the bulwark of security under the American system."

Wooden-Headed Actors Show Talent at Puppetry Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 3—Several hundred actors put their wooden heads together here this week to vie with movie stars, radio crooners and prima donnas for first place among America's entertainers.

It was the American Puppetry Festival and a merry as well as businesslike occasion it proved. From Nebraska, New York, Louisiana, Massachusetts — practically every state in the Union plus England and Canada—came puppets of all types and sizes to illustrate the wide variety, great possibilities, and extensive progress of timber-made entertainers.

There were, of course, at this convention the back scene and rather important accessories—the puppeteers themselves, 200 of them, both professional and amateur. These made up the human element and established at this meeting the formal organization called Puppeteers of America, to advance this division of art and drama in this country.

Forty-four of their number won the newly created professional title of "Master Puppeteer" by vote of the new body who also acclaimed Paul McPharlin its honorary president.

Active in Field

Mr. McPharlin is editor of uPppetry and has long been active in this field of entertainment. He had invited all interested in this work to gather in his home town, Detroit, last year where steps were taken to create this society. Formal action here yesterday in the adoption of a constitution and election of officers was the consummation of his idea.

Puppetry, it was revealed at this festival through the numerous elaborate performances presented showing a widespread development of the art and through statistics given, has become an important branch of entertainment and education.

Commenting on this fact Walter Wilkinson, author and famed puppeteer of England said: "There is a world-wide renaissance of puppetry. Artists and real actors are entering the field bringing it to a high level of artistry and drama. In China there is the shadow theater, in Central Europe there is a growing use of the puppet, and in America I have found a rapidly rising activity. In England, the past ten years has seen quite a revival where we have had a Puppet Guild and our performances have achieved a large audience.

Serious Medium

"The puppet has become a serious medium for artistic expression and has commanded great interest wherever used. There still is, however used. There still is, however of this medium, we find, when we meet people, as I actually have, who think the puppet show is a dog show. In spite of the development of the cinema to its present large overshadowing scale, the puppet show has won a big following because it is a genuine thing. It is bound to win a permanent place as a fine branch of dramatic art."

One highlight of the four-day meeting which included performances of every type of this puppet drama was the world premiere of "Joan of Arc" presented by Martin and Olga Stevens with script by Clem D. Easly. This play has been chosen by the French Government to represent the United States in puppetry work at the Paris Exposition. It will be shown from October 14 to 19 this year.

This marionette presentation was declared an artistic triumph by all professionals in attendance at the premiere and it won high praise from local dramatic critics. It was a demonstration, many stated, of what heights can be achieved by this vehicle and was an example of the great development of this art.

As in a typical marionette show, there were only the two persons (the Stevens in this case) manipulating the dolls and supplying the voices for all characters.

The scenery and lighting were so well done that the effect was that of a real stage with real human beings as actors. Such is the goal of the marionette type of puppetry, it was explained.

That puppetry has many branches was revealed at this Cincinnati meeting and every branch has its substantial following. Some of these classifications are the string manipulated, the rod operated, the hand puppet, the finger puppet, the shadow show and even a knee-operated puppet. That these actors, however operated, have performed before many Americans was also brought out.

William Duncan, treasurer of the new organization, declared that his Tatterman Marionettes have played before 10,000,000 people on their road shows, in 15 years. This is just one of many professional companies in this country. Figures, however, were not available on the profession as a whole but it was certain that many millions have been entertained by these wooden actors. They have showed before school children, clubs, in vaudeville houses, and have had wide use commercially in advertising work.

In Public Schools

These dolls have entered the educational world in a wide use of marionette shows in American public schools, it was revealed. Many delegates at this meeting were teachers who wanted to learn how to give this presentation in their own class rooms.

The kinds of drama for puppetry presentation cover the whole gamut of histrionic work from comedy to tragedy and from religious drama to folk lore. One excellent example of this latter type was given at the festival by Georgia and Basil Milovsoroff of the Russian Marionette Theater of Oberlin, Ohio. They gave the Russian fairy tale, "Ivan the Fool."

Walter Wilkinson demonstrated the distinctive character of the hand puppet not as an imitation of human actors but as a class of drama of its own. It was, he declared, a development of the Punch and Judy show.

With the enlistment of about 150 charter members at this beginning of the Puppeteers of America and the election of an eight man council upon which rests the future of the society, these manipulators of the wooden dolls look forward to a bright future for their industry. They selected Rufus Rose, Waterford, Conn., as chairman of their council and decided to meet in Chicago next June with Don Vestal of that city as chairman of the convention committee.

Idaho Ruins Look Like Old City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IDAHO FALLS, Ida.—Remnants of what is believed to be a prehistoric city of considerable population have been reported on a seasonal tributary of the Little Lost River 35 miles northwest of Arco by John Deitrick, pioneer Howe resident, and James Beard, Arco curio hunter.

Visible in two places over a half-mile area on the rocky, desolate terrain, according to the reports, are about 400 foundations of granite, ranging from 10 to 20 feet in diameter. The fact that the foundations are ranged parallel and in tiers along what is now dry creek indicates, it is believed, that the creek was once a river and the homes may possibly have been so located that water might be easily obtainable for each household.

Search has failed as yet to reveal tools of any kind used by the tribe. Underground, in the center of each foundation, is found a substance that would indicate peat from the river bed was used as fuel. Peat now taken from the creek bed burns readily. It is thought possible that the ancient city may have been vacated upon the eruption of the volcanoes in the near-by Craters of the Moon. A sprinkling of sweet clover is the only vegetation found in the area.

Midway between the ancient city and the sinks of the Big Lost River, a distance of 10 miles, are three caves, one of which, it is estimated, was originally large enough to accommodate from 100 to 200 persons. On a wall in one of the caves is found the drawing of a man, one outstretched arm pointing northwesterly to the prehistoric city site, the other to the sinks and the Great Snake River plains beyond. This figure was thought possible for guiding tribesmen in journeying to and from the city.

Twelve miles northeast of the site, are the remnants of an Indian encampment where peculiar pottery of clay, oddly-shaped knives, axes and clubs of stone, and arrow and spear heads of flint, are found in numbers.

Kemal Gives Portrait To Native Greek City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALONIKI, Greece — The house where Kemal Ataturk, President of the Turkish Republic, was born, has been offered by the Municipality of Saloniki to the builder of modern Turkey. This has been done in appreciation of the friendly relations established between Turkey and Greece in the last seven years.

Kemal Ataturk has declared his great pleasure at the honor and has sent a large and artistic portrait of himself to the town of Saloniki. The portrait bears on silver carvings a large monogram in gold of the President of Turkey.

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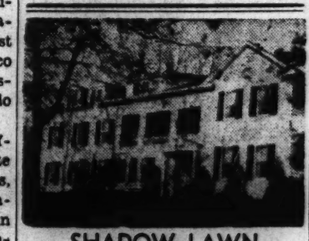
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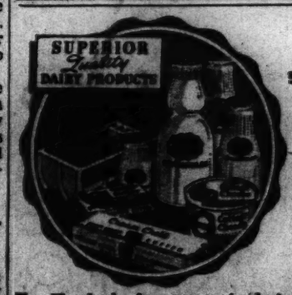

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C. I. O. Invokes Discipline To Halt 'Wildcat' Strikes

Lastest strike developments as reported by the Associated Press follow:

Youngstown, Ohio—C. I. O. chiefs began a purge of subversive and undisciplined elements. The ax fell on Gus Hall and two other strike captains in the Mahoning Valley steel area. Big strike rally called for tomorrow.

Flint, Mich.—Homer M. Martin, head of the automobile workers, removed three union organizers and transferred another.

Detroit, Mich.—The Ford Motor Company, in a formal answer to charges of the National Labor Relations Board that it had violated the Wagner Act, challenged the board's authority today. The complaint, the company said, should be dismissed "because the NLRB has no authority to regulate relations between employer and employees engaged in local production."

Chicago—The 14 "non-operating" railroad brotherhoods called upon their 800,000 members today for a strike vote, the same action recently taken by the "Big Five" rail labor unions.

Cleveland, Ohio—A stockholder sued Tom Girdler and other officers of Republic Steel for $6,000,000 damages resulting to the corporation, he alleges, from the officers' labor policies.

New York, N. Y.—The Third Avenue system signed a contract with the C. I. O. for bus and trolley operators, granting increased pay and a preferential shop.

Pittsburgh—Clinton S. Golden, regional director of the S. W. O. C., said he had "authentic information indicating the recruiting and shipment of professional strikebreakers to Johnstown, Penna., by the Burns Detective Agency of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh." Mr. Golden also said he had evidence that other agencies "were recruiting and shipping strikebreakers from points in southern Ohio and West Virginia in violation of the Byrnes Act prohibiting interstate shipment of strikebreakers." He declined to elaborate, saying the information was being turned over to "appropriate governmental agencies for investigation."

Maryland Firms Accused Of Breaking Wagner Law

CAMBRIDGE, Md., July 2 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor formally accused today the Phillips Can Company and the Phillips Packing Company, whose plants are closed by strike, of violations of the Wagner Labor Relations Act. Miss Anna Neary,, A. F. of L. organizer, made the accusations in charges she filed with the National Labor Relations Board, asserting the companies have organized a labor organization among employees of the plants and have given assistance to the group. The Phillips companies' plants have been closed for eight days by a strike of some 2000 workers.

Ford Reply Says C. I. O. Conspiracy Caused Trouble

DETROIT, Mich., July 3 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company today filed its reply to the National Labor Relation Board's charges that it violated the Wagner Act as a result of a clash between C. I. O. organizers and Ford employees outside the Ford gates at Dearborn on May 26. The answer, signed by Harry Bennett, personnel director of the Ford Company, denied all allegations contained in the complaint issued by the board last Saturday following charges by the United Automobile Workers' Union. A hearing before a trial examiner is scheduled for next Tuesday.

In the answer today the Ford company claimed the U. A. W. "entered into a conspiracy . . . to cause a riot," on the property of the company at River Rouge.

It asserted that employees of the company who engaged in the fighting at the gates of the Rouge plant on May 26, "had at all times acted in self-defense and within their legal and constitutional rights."

The board's complaint charged the Ford Company with responsibility for "malicious and brutal assaults" on U. A. W. organizers attempting to distribute handbills at the plant gates.

Charges Conspiracy

The Ford statement asserted "a group of persons entered into an unlawful conspiracy to trespass on the private property of the company and unlawfully agreed with each other to cause a riot."

It charged that these persons "caused a riot and committed violent and unlawful acts upon the property and against Ford employees. The fights were unlawfully provoked by the rioters."

In challenging the board's jurisdiction, the Ford answer cited 11 reasons why it claims the charges should be dismissed. These included the contentions that "none of the alleged unfair labor practices complained of affected manufacture, sale or distribution," and that "none of the former employees named in said complaint were engaged in interstate commerce; nor were any of the Ford employees involved in the fights on Ford private property on May 26, 1937, engaged at any time in interstate commerce."

Answering the complaint that it distributed statements "disparaging and criticizing labor organizations," the Ford Company stated that "every person has an undoubted right to lay what sentiments he pleases before the public, and to forbid this is to destroy freedom of speech and freedom of the press."

Of the "vote of confidence" paper which the board chcarged was circulated among Ford employees for signature "under circumstances calculated to intimidate and coerce" the workers into signing, the answer said:

Within Their Rights

"The Ford employees who circulated said paper . . . and the employees who signed . . . had merely exercised their right of freedom of speech and freedom of the press and other constitutional rights."

The answer described as "immaterial and irrelevant" another charge that solicitation of membership in a labor organization named "The Ford Brotherhood of America, Inc.," occurred during working hours with the company's knowledge and consent.

To charges that certain employees in the past year had been dismissed because of membership in, activity in behalf of or sympathy toward labor organizations, the Ford answer said the men were discharged or laid off "for lawful reasons," and in almost identical language in each case, stated:

"The employees mentioned . . . labored only in the manufacturing department of the respondent, that they took no part in the transportation to and away from respondent's plant; nor did they participate in any activity which preceded or followed manufacturing; that none of said employees was engaged in interstate or foreign commerce within the true meaning of the National Labor Relations Act."

Tuesday's hearing will be held in the Detroit Federal Building.

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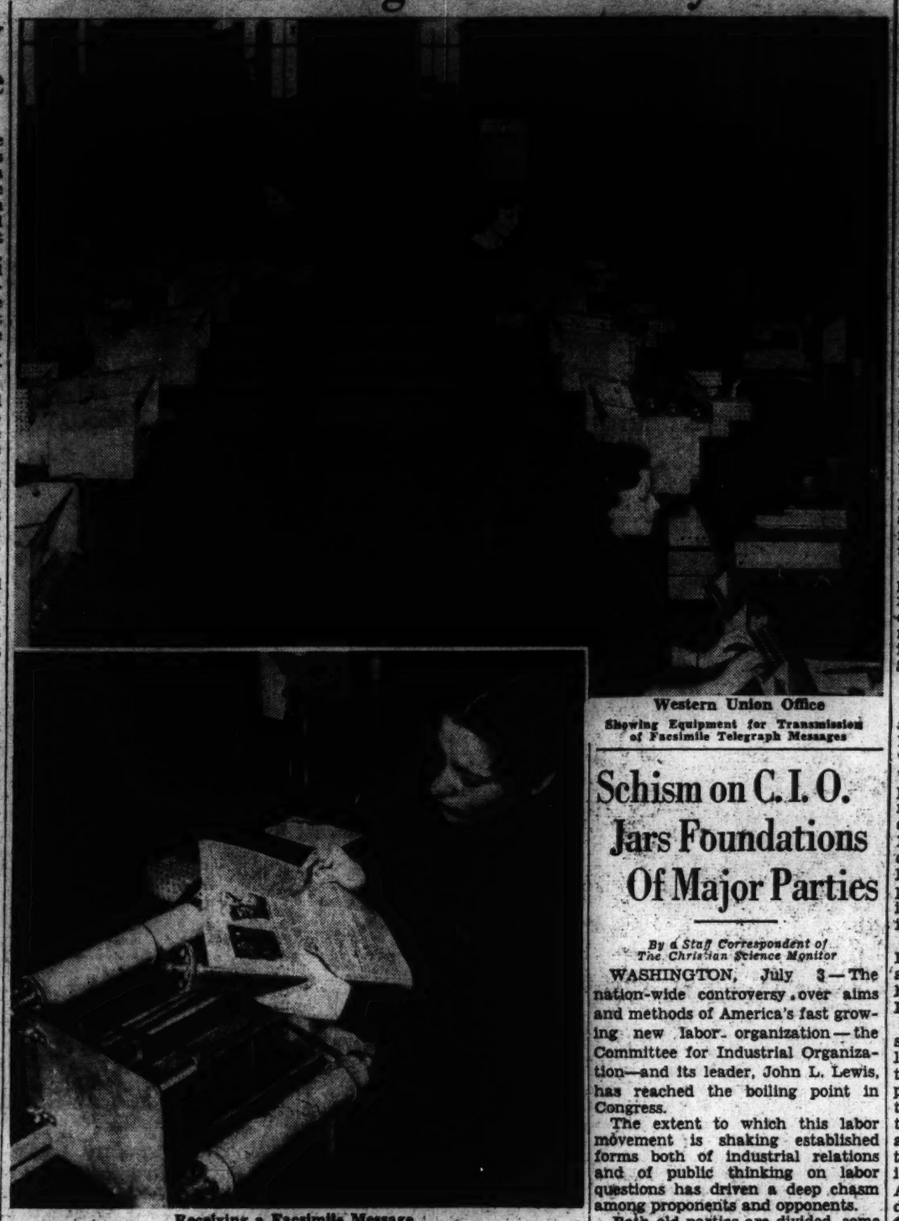

Western Union Office
Showing Equipment for Transmission of Facsimile Telegraph Messages

Receiving a Facsimile Message
Here Is the Other End of the Wire, Showing Reception of Page Proofs of a Magazine With Reader's Corrections in Pencil

Newspaper in Every Home Is Forecast With 'Facsimile'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Spurred by competition from the telephone, the American telegraph system has been busy extending uses of service and brought to practical operation a method of facsimile transmission which communication engineers view as a development of profound importance.

Photographs, printed matter, drawings and hand-writing may be transmitted and received by the new equipment, which was declared to be speedier and more economical than standard systems of transmission now in use.

Commercial use of facsimile transmission by the Western Union Telegraph Company so far has been restricted to service between New York and Chicago by way of Buffalo, N. Y. Officials of the company said the system was designed to supplement regular wire services now in use, particularly for night traffic. They had no announcement to make regarding an extension of facsimile service.

Expansion Expected

That the company is interested in expanding these operations is inferred here, however, from the fact that facsimile circuits were opened first between New York and Buffalo on Nov. 14, 1935, and the service extended to Chicago on Oct. 15, 1936. No promotional efforts have been undertaken as yet, it was said, however, since it was held that demand for the service would surpass the company's facilities.

Telegrams to be transmitted by facsimile are mounted upon a cylinder which, revolving on a horizontal axis, rapidly passes under an electric "eye." As the characters comprising the message pass under the beam, they reflect varying degrees of light. These gradations of light produce minute signals which are amplified billions of times in their transmission to a machine on the other end of the line.

At the receiving end there is a similar machine except that, instead of being equipped with an electric "eye," it has a tiny stylus which passes over the surface of a receiving blank mounted on a revolving cylinder. The electrical impulses, or signals, coming over the telegraph line, are received on this stylus and, as gradations of current pass through it, color change is produced on that portion of the paper which is in contact with the stylus.

Home Newspaper

Simultaneous publication of periodicals in many different locations was one possibility mentioned for the facsimile system. One official foresaw the time when homes would be equipped with receivers to print facsimile newspapers.

From 30 per cent to 75 per cent faster than previous methods of facsimile telegraphy, the new system is capable of "scanning" 14 square inches of space a minute. Scanning is done at the rate of 100 lines to the inch as the cylinder makes 180 revolutions a minute.

Most messages being transmitted are typewritten, although operators said they could send and receive handwritten material as easily.

G. W. Janson and R. J. Wise, Western Union engineers who developed the system, stated the equipment was built upon ideas laid down by Blakewell and d'Alincourt, inventors, in the middle of the nineteenth century. The most important difference between present equipment and that of earlier engineers and inventors, it was said, consisted in the use of a photoelectric cell, rather than insulating ink on tinfoil.

Transformed Into Light

Thus the telegraph facsimile is essentially similar to systems used to send photographs by radio and telephone, all of which depend upon changing light into electricity and then turning electrical impulses back into light.

No processing or developing of paper is necessary for facsimile messages, the specially coated paper being electrically sensitized. Much of the equipment in connection with facsimile is automatic.

Cannon Denied New Trial

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—Bishop James Cannon, Jr.'s motion for a new trial of his $500,000 libel suit against Representative George Holden Tinkham, (R) of Massachusetts was overruled late yesterday by Justice Jennings Bailey, in federal district court. The suit grew out of remarks made by Mr. Tinkham concerning the churchman's 1928 anti-Smith campaign. At the trial last February Justice Bailey directed a verdict for Mr. Tinkham.

Schism on C. I. O. Jars Foundations Of Major Parties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 3—The nation-wide controversy over aims and methods of America's fast growing new labor organization—the Committee for Industrial Organization—and its leader, John L. Lewis, has reached the boiling point in Congress.

The extent to which this labor movement is shaking established forms both of industrial relations and of public thinking on labor questions has driven a deep chasm among proponents and opponents.

Both old parties are divided, some Republicans lining up with many Democrats in favor of greater freedom for labor. Conservative Democrats join the bulk of Republicans in viewing labor tactics, as well as labor gains, as something which should be curbed both by legislation and by more rigid law enforcement against labor agitation.

The division on this issue is shaking old party alignments and today constitutes one of the major reasons why many political observers are predicting a new political alignment by 1940—an alignment of conservatives on one side against liberals on the other.

Representative Hoffman, in his reply, said, "In those picket lines men walk elbow to elbow, hand on shoulder, and, by a wall of moving humanity, bar workers from entering. If that does not suffice they arm, and by force, drive those who would work away from the factory gate. . . ."

Representative Rich said, "The right to work is as sacred to our tradition as the right to strike."

Representative Cox declared, "I want to think that the gentleman (Mr. Maverick) believes in some form of Government that has not become wholly Russianized, and that John L. Lewis is not in fact his candidate for the presidency in 1940."

News Film Shown

Outward expression of this division in Congress was finally precipitated by action of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee in showing previously censored newsreels of the Chicago "Memorial Day" riot. Representative Maury Maverick (D) of Texas, on whose shoulders has fallen the mantel of Fiorello LaGuardia as leader of young liberals of the House, saw the film, stormed back to the House and made a speech beginning with the incident which developed into a defense of American labor against the charge of radicalism, of President Roosevelt and New Deal aims and a condemnation of conservatism which he charged with attempting to distort and misrepresent the purposes and character of the labor movement.

Champions of the employer and avowed enemies of the C. I. O. demanded the floor. By the time answers were made by Representative Clare Hoffman (R) of Michigan, Representative Robert F. Rich (R) of Pennsylvania and Representative E. E. Cox (D) of Georgia the atmosphere was so tense the Speaker adjourned the House.

During his speech, Representative Maverick said:

"Unquestionably two gigantic forces are at war with each other.

"Oh, I laugh sometimes at the language used by some of our conservatives. . . . Has any one of these so-called conservative gentlemen cried out about the 10 men murdered on Memorial Day in Chicago by the police? No, not one. That was one of the bloddiest and most shameful pages in American history. . . . But no leading conservative denounced it. . . . The Boston massacre was nothing by the side of it. And that massacre caused the American Revolution. . . .

"As for communism, I see no evidence of those tendencies in the C. I. O.

Policemen Get New Trials

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., July 3 (AP)—Five former Tampa policemen have won new trials on charges of kidnaping Eugene Poulnot in the Tampa flogging cases which resulted in one fatality. The state Supreme Court ordered on July 1 the new trials for C. A. Brown Jr., Sam E. Crosby, John P. Bridges, F. W. Switzer, and C. W. Carlisle, convicted in Polk county criminal court where the cases had been transferred when defense counsel contended inflamed public sentiment made a fair and impartial trial impossible in Tampa.

Senate Hears Three Versions Of Chicago Memorial Day Riot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 3—What happened on Memorial Day in Chicago, when police and Republic Steel strikers clashed and 10 of the latter were killed, 40 shot, and scores of others variously wounded? There are three versions of the affair, now unfolded before the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee.

First, there is the police version, supported by the city's high ranking police officers and affidavits of patrolmen and stoutly maintained by the Chicago Tribune. Some 200 police were guarding the Republic Steel plant, says this version, when a force of 2000 to 2500 strikers composed of aliens or men of foreign extraction, strongly armed, and led by "Reds," marched down upon it in military formation, intent on bursting into the plant.

Following violent provocation, unprintable taunts, missiles and finally shots, the police in self-defense routed the belligerent mob in hand-to-hand battle, thereby saving the lives of those inside the plant. If police revolvers were used they were fired only in the air. Peaceful picketing, say the police, had been permitted, and there was no fraternizing between police and Republic Steel guards and officials.

The Second Version

The second version is that of strikers and civilians. Among the latter are a reporter, a social service worker, a minister, and others. This version begins with coroner's reports showing seven of the 10 killed marchers were shot in the back. It estimates the crowd at 1500 of whom 15 to 25 per cent were women and children. It asserts that picketing had been so hedged about with such police restrictions as to be almost impossible, despite professions of impartiality from the Mayor.

Police had regularly eaten at the Republic Steel plant, it is charged, and patrolmen were armed with ax handles similar to those used by Republic Steel guards.

On Memorial Day, strikers, they say, held a rally and passed a resolution to proceed to the plant and there ask the police, to let them picket peacefully. In a holiday mood, the story goes, they marched across the prairie, a few carrying sticks, and parleyed with the police captain, but were told to disperse. This, it is said, they were preparing to do. At the critical instant some incident—and there are a hundred different versions, police and strikers alike, as to what this was—occurred, and this group says there followed a police assault on the fleeing crowd, resulting in something like a massacre. Police, they say, shot into the running mob. Frank W. McCullock, industrial relations secretary of the Congregational Church, testified he saw a policeman empty his gun at the fleeing crowd, and start to reload it.

The Third Version

There is a third version, and it is this third version which sets this riot apart from every other such incident in American history. From beginning to end, newspaper and news reel cameramen photographed the event. For the first time in congressional history a motion picture was shown yesterday as evidence. In addition, shirt-sleeved cameramen dashed about in the thick of things with an amazing imperviousness.

This evidence in the "third version" is not held conclusive as to the spark which precipitated the explosion, but it is regarded as persuasive of the belief, at least, that the whole affair could have been handled peacefully, and that it gives irrefutable evidence of the use of police revolvers, and of a method of dealing with the mob which could be countenanced by police only in the most desperate straits.

Since the hitherto suppressed Paramount-News reel has now been released for showing all over the United States, with the exception of Chicago, where it is being barred by officials, the immediate judgment rests with the public.

In the long run, and whatever the immediate verdict, the emergence on the American strike scene of the cameraman and the movie truck, bids fair to have a profound moderating effect on any tendency to brutality on either side.

Chicago Counsel Urges Entire Film Be Shown

CHICAGO, July 3 (AP)—Chicago Corporation Counsel Barnet Hodes demanded today that a photograph of the South Chicago steel strike riot snapped by an Associated Press cameraman be exhibited by theaters showing news reels of the Memorial Day battle.

The corporation counsel said the news reel fails to show "the attack of the mob on the police" which the latter contended caused them to fire on the demonstrators, 10 of whom were killed.

Strike Riot Film To Be Shown Public

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—Paramount Newsreel announced today it was releasing for general distribution films of the clash between police and striking steel workers on Memorial Day in South Chicago. The newsreel was withheld from public view during the time it was being shown before the La Follette Senate committee in Washington, D. C.

"More than a month has elapsed since the riot pictures were made," A. J. Richard, editor of Paramount Newsreel, said. "At that time feeling ran at white heat. Today, generally speaking, conditions are better and the feeling of yesterday has subsided.

"Moreover the pictures have been presented as evidence at a public hearing in Washington. For these reasons we are now releasing them unedited as a matter of public service."

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on July 4, 11; Aug. 1, 8; Sept. 5, 12; also shortwave station WIXAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc), July 4, Aug. 1, Sept. 5; Oct. 3; and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Sept. 5; Oct. 3.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Chuch of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m.; WJAX, 990kc, on Aug. 1, Sept. 5; Oct. 3.

New York

Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on July 4, 11, 18, 25; New York City—First Church of Christ, Scientist, on Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK 15.3mc, on July 18, Aug. 15, Sept. 19.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on July 11, 18, 25; Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1130kc., on Aug. 1, Sept. 5, Oct. 3.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390 kc, on July 11, 25; Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 12, 26.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WFDM, 560mc, on July 18; Aug. 1, 15; Sept. 5, 19.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc., on July 25, Aug. 22, Sept. 26.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1286kc, on July 11, 18, 25; Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Aug. 1, Sept. 5, Oct. 3.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on July 11, 18, 25; Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26.

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Battle of Wits Over Spain: London Deadlock Forces Move To Save Non-Intervention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 3—Imminence of a breakdown in non-intervention arrangements for Spain has led to intensification of efforts to find the means to save them.

This is the one really satisfactory aspect of the impasse reached in the subcommittee yesterday, when the authoritarian states finally rejected the Franco-British plan for resumption of full sea control, and France and Britain in an equally decisive manner rejected the Italo-German counter plan.

Though Italo-German proposals are regarded here—and still more in Paris—as leaning far too far toward Gen. Francisco Franco it is claimed that they represent an advance inasmuch as they offer to grant belligerent rights to both Loyalists and insurgents, although the Loyalists believe that such a move would drive other nations into a state of neutrality that would deprive them of necessary supplies of war material.

Loopholes in Sea Control

It has to be admitted that there is considerable truth in the Italo-German allegation that sea control has been unsatisfactory hitherto. As was obvious when control was inaugurated, the system is full of loopholes. It only applies to European merchant shipping, thus leaving the way clear for other vessels to carry what they please to either side.

The flags of several Latin-American states have made an unwonted appearance in the Mediterranean since the sea control began to operate. Moreover, Spanish vessels are also immune from inspection. In this way, war material has been reaching the Loyalists in considerable quantities if an Italo-German statement published yesterday is correct.

It has also been reaching General Franco, not only by sea but by air—a fact which the statement fails to mention.

Effective Blockade Difficult

Another point which emerges from closer examination of the Italo-German proposals is that if belligerent rights were granted to both sides, it would be extremely difficult for General Franco to apply any effective blockade of the north-eastern coast of Spain where it touches France.

Therefore recognition of belligerency need not necessarily work out quite completely to General Franco's advantage—unless recognition were accompanied as the authoritarians propose by continuation of non-intervention.

In these circumstances the situation is regarded as delicate and involved, but by no means hopeless for the continuation, and even ultimately, the extension of non-intervention. For example, there are excellent reasons for believing that an offer to trade recognition of belligerency for withdrawal of volunteers would find ready response both in London and Paris and perhaps even at Burgos, the seat of the insurgent regime.

A Contest in Diplomacy

It is also clear that Britain and France have a strong card in the threat to resume neutral roles without recognizing General Franco as a belligerent, for this would mean that Loyalists could import arms from France and Britain — mostly overland—whereas General Franco would be merely regarded as a rebel not entitled either to buy arms or to interfere with shipping on the high seas.

Short of open intervention at the risk of starting a general war Germany and Italy could not prevent supplies from reaching the Loyalists and their economic and financial resources are at the moment insufficient for them to compete with France and Britain in this direction.

Thus the issue is believed to be returning once more to a battle of diplomatic wits after the more serious phase of the past fortnight when in the opinion of many experienced observers the possibility of war loomed nearer than for a long while.

Rebels Claim Foothold In Santander Province

MADRID, July 3 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco's forces reported yesterday that they had reached Santander province, which contains the city of Santander, their major remaining objective in northwest Spain.

Capture of 2000-foot Mt. Mello, insurgent officers reported, gave them a foothold in the province south of Somorrostro. Another insurgent column was reported advancing westward along the Valmaseda and Castro Urdiales highway.

Defense commanders, however, asserted that their Asturian-Basque line was withstanding several days of heavy pressure in the Somorrostro mining area, although it was in danger of being flanked by an insurgent tangent toward the coast.

Insurgent squadrons bombed Santander for the sixth time in two days. A government air fleet reported the destruction of several insurgent planes in a raid on a flying field at Seville.

30th Anniversary Of Detroit Weekly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., July 3—In celebration of three decades as a weekly publication, the Detroit Saturday Night published a special thirtieth anniversary edition on June 26 comprising three sections of 36 pages.

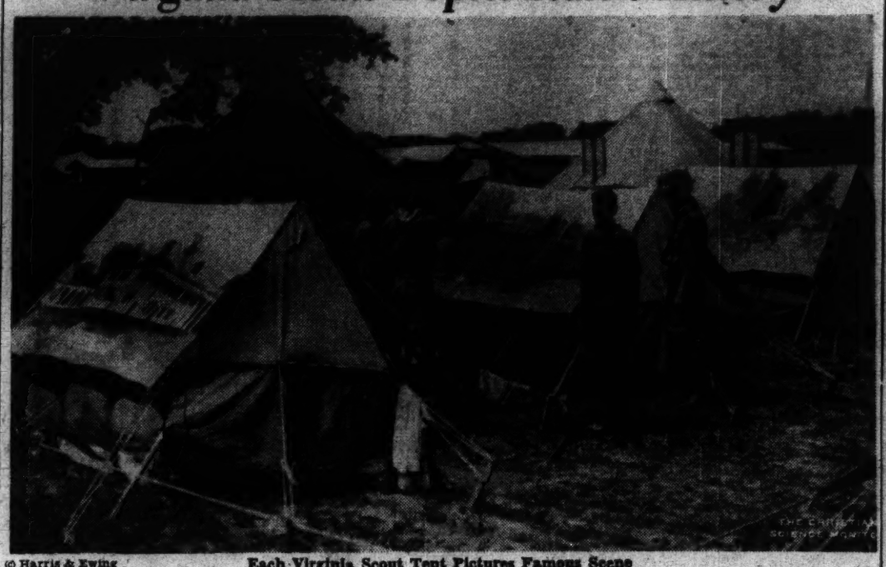
The anniversary issue was started on its way by Harry M. Nimmo, founder and editor, whose idea was to place a marker at the thirtieth milepost, not as a task completed, but as a work begun.

The first edition of the Detroit Saturday Night was published on March 2, 1907. The original platform of the weekly was based on the policy of "printing only matter that will be absolutely devoid of what is popularly and broadly termed 'sensation,' and by barring from all its columns anything that cannot justly be pronounced clean."

Senate Confirms Wilson

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The Senate confirmed yesterday the nomination of Hugh R. Wilson of Illinois as an assistant Secretary of State.

Virginia Scouts Depict State's History



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Each Virginia Scout Tent Pictures Famous Scene

German Decrees Held to Render Church Powerless

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 2—The tension existing between the Third Reich and a section of the German Protestant church for the past four years has now developed into a crisis the outcome of which is expected to be either the church's submission to the totalitarian state or a serious loss of prestige for the secular power.

Continuous interference in church affairs by the state through the secret police and other instruments of government, has been climaxed in the past few days in the arrest of prominent leaders of the Confessional or oppositional movement and such a tightening of state control over ecclesiastical finances as may well render church officials powerless to resist, unless they are willing to face the alternative of financial hardship.

Niemöller's Arrest

Yesterday's arrest of the Rev. Martin Niemöller, pastor of a prominent Protestant church in Berlin and one of the leaders of the oppositional movement, results, according to an official communiqué, from his public utterances. Many of his pulpit utterances are declared to be untrue and slanderous in many respects, as having caused "public unrest" and as being incitement to disobedience against the State. This charge of lack of respect for the secular authorities, which is leveled also against most of the other churchmen arrested, is based upon their having ignored the state order forbidding the reading in the churches of the names of persons who have seceded.

Two days ago an order issued by Hans Kerrl, Reichsminister for church affairs, placed financial control of church matters in the hands of a financial department set up by himself. This was done, it is stated officially, for reasons of simplification and uniformity in financial administration. The new department will control the spending of state grants and all ecclesiastical taxes which the state collects on behalf of the church. The department can also decide regarding payments to be made to pastors and church officials.

Church Election

Another decree issued on the same day by Dr. Kerrl concerns the election for a new church synod—an election promised by Chancellor Hitler on Feb. 15, 1937, for the purpose of providing a new constitution for the Protestant church. The use of churches for election purposes is prohibited, as are also any public meetings in preparation for the election, or the printing or distribution of election propaganda.

Whether this election, which was expected early in April of this year, will ever take place, and if so when, it is impossible to say. But one thing is clear, that with its pastors imprisoned, its funds confiscated, and deprived of all right to put its case either in a public meeting or the press, and with practically all its periodicals confiscated, the oppositional movement feels it can hardly enter into such an election on equal terms with German Christians whom the state authority has so long supported.

Nor could such an election be termed "free," as stated in the Feb. 15 declaration, according to the Protestant church groups. Church people will be as free to vote in this election, should it be held, as were the Social Democrats and Communists in the election of March 5, 1933—after their press and funds had been confiscated and many of their members arrested.

'Viking' Globe Girdlers To Take N. Y. Vacation

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—A month in which they will substitute a New York vacation for tossing in a tiny cutter on the oceans of the world was ahead of three Norwegian voyagers today.

When the 39-foot "Ho Ho" arrived here yesterday the modern Vikings—Birger Bryhn, Thorstein Schyberg and Thoroif Ostmoen—started out to get back their "land legs." They left Oslo Nov. 19, 1933, on a four-year journey. They hope to be back in Oslo before the fourth anniversary of their departure.

Wide Variety of Attractions Are Seen at Boy Scouts Camp

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 3—A tour around the Boy Scout jamboree camp on the banks of the Potomac here is as good as a course in geography.

Each day is more and more resembling an exposition with a diversity of attractions worthy of attention from visitors as well as from the campers themselves.

Members of the Scouts' National Council and Executive Board were taken on a sightseeing tour yesterday after their annual business meeting at jamboree headquarters. Among the things they saw were:

A Manhattan skyline featuring the Empire State Building, erected by New York City Scouts.

A huge ax and other oversized camp equipment, displayed by Wisconsin Scouts as former possessions of the giant legendary lumberjack, Paul Bunyan.

Eight-foot models of the Washington Monument marking the entrance to the District of Columbia section.

A model of Virginia's famous Natural Bridge. Other Virginia Scouts have decorated the tents they are to take to the world jamboree in Holland next month with oil paintings depicting famous scenes in their state's history.

Palm groves with live alligators laid out by Florida boys.

A Georgia cotton plantation.

A reproduction of Kentucky's Mammoth Cave.

A 12-foot tall reproduction of President Roosevelt's Hyde Park home, made by Scouts from Duchess County, New York.

Indian villages with brightly-colored tepees and frontier towns of various types.

New Englanders Give Pageant

It is impossible to see all the ingenious displays if one insists on riding, but a several-mile hike up and down both shores of the river will take one past coal mines, gold fields, horse paddocks, Independence Hall, Indiana rail faces, prairie towns and Oklahoma oil fields.

In addition there are nightly pageants, in which the Scouts don costumes to depict outstanding historical events in the section of the country from which they hail. Last night it was New England's turn to perform in the huge area at the foot of the Washington Monument.

Building around a theme, "Onward from Plymouth Rock," 2400 Scouts from the "Down East" states of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island depicted "The First Thanksgiving," "Down to the Sea in Ships" and the "Spirit of '76." A 91-piece band from the New England states was another feature.

Following the New England area show, Scouts from New York and New Jersey presented a pageant patterned closely after their recent Scout-O-Rama in Madison Square Garden. More than 3000 boys took part in mass games, signaling, pioneering and other scouting activities.

In one act, 82 Scouts lit campfires by the flint and steel method in a period of two and a half minutes.

Scouts Form "Living" Flag

Formation of a "human flag," 140 feet long, composed entirely of Scouts using their red, blue jamboree neckerchiefs and strips of white cloth, closed the ceremony. The flag-forming was done in six and one-half minutes.

With a million and one things to distract their attention in camp, Scouts are not neglecting the folks back home. More than 53,000 pieces of outgoing mail have been handled daily by the Jamboree post office

Sea scouts had a special treat yesterday when they were taken to Annapolis to lunch with midshipmen and the United States Naval Academy.

Tomorrow the 25,000 Scouts will join in a great convocation at the monument grounds during which religious policies and principles of the Boy Scout movement will be discussed. National leaders of various religious groups will take part. "This assembly," according to Camp Chief, James E. West, "is to objectify our allegiance to the religious principles which undergird our national life. It is not a union service of worship. It is our united expression of loyal support of the spiritual forces which have contributed so much to the progress and well-being of our people from the foundation of the republic."

Boy Scouts in Camp To Keep 'Fourth' Safe

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The 26,000 Boy Scouts at the national jamboree will try to set an example for the entire United States in keeping Independence Day safe and sane.

They were instructed by their leaders today not to shoot firecrackers or any fireworks containing powder, in accordance with a capital ordinance.

The Scouts, however, will be honor guests at an elaborate municipal fireworks display near the White House Monday night.

The celebration will be one of the largest in the nation, although thousands of Government officials and employees left the city for a three-day holiday. President Roosevelt is observing the week end quietly at Hyde Park, N. Y.

Co-operatives Meet In 39 Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 3—Members of co-operatives in 39 countries will meet at special festivals today in all parts of the world to celebrate International Co-operative Day, and to rededicate their movement to the cause of democracy, co-operation and world peace.

The International Co-operative Alliance, which represents 139,000,000 individual members of co-operatives in 39 countries, declared in issuing the call for the celebration, "In the present circumstances of world unrest it is essential to demonstrate on every possible occasion the possibilities of the co-operative movement as an instrument of economic peace and good will.

"The influence of our International Co-operative Festival, the Alliance continued, is steadily increasing, but we appeal to every organization within the Alliance to intensify its efforts to make Co-operative Day this year a still more effective and world-wide manifestation of co-operative principles, and the will of the millions of co-operators grouped within the Alliance for universal peace."

Scouts Pay Honor To Roosevelt For Personal Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 3—Walter W. Head, St. Louis insurance executive, was unanimously re-elected president of the Boy Scouts of America at the twenty-seventh national council meeting held at the jamboree camp here yesterday.

The council meeting, in which the only four living founders of the national Scout movement participated, was the largest ever held. These men who were present when the scout council was chartered in 1910 were Colin H. Livingston, of Washington; Daniel Carter Beard, of suffern, N. Y.; John Sherman Hoyt, of Darien, Conn.; and William D. Murray, New York.

Shelving all controversial issues, the council voted to appoint a committee to devise a retirement system for Scout employees, expressed their thanks to President Roosevelt and others for service to the Scouts, and renewed their determination to spread the Scout movement until "one of every four new male citizens is a four-year scout-trained man."

The council refused to go on record in favor of a popular referendum before war is declared and voted to study further substituting a "pledge or promise" for the Scout oath, recommending adoption of a more popular Scout hat and of long trousers for senior Scouts; urging conservation in wilderness areas and opposing use of narcotics.

The council's entire slate of officers including the honorary president, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the honorary vice-presidents, Herbert Hoover, Colin Livingston, Daniel Beard and Senator William G. McAdoo (D of Calif.), was re-elected. New members elected to the executive board were Warren W. Barbour, former United States Senator from New Jersey, and Raymond Lowe, of Omaha, Neb. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who acted as chairman of the committee on nominations, was re-elected to one of the four vice-presidential posts.

Praise Scout Leaders

Appreciation was expressed to President Roosevelt for his "outstanding service to the Boy Scouts of America throughout the past year."

The resolution said it was by the President's "personal invitation that 25,000 Scouts from all parts of the country and representatives of 27 different foreign organizations are participating in the greatest demonstration for youth that has ever been seen on the North American Continent.

"Through his leadership, his personal messages to the members of the Boy Scouts of America, throughout the past year, and his interest and devotion he has stimulated the desire of boys to be Scouts and has greatly increased the prestige of the organization," the council declared.

Tribute was also paid to Lord Baden-Powell, Chief Scout of the world, to foreign Scout organizations represented at the jamboree, and to volunteer Scout leaders throughout the country.

Jamboree Pronounced Success

In planning a program for the coming year, the council agreed full use should be made of the romantic appeal of the first national jamboree. The scope and power of the Boy Scout movement "in America has been dramatized in "unprecedented fashion" in the extraordinary setting of the jamboree in the nation's capital, it was declared.

The importance of penetrating further into the rural areas where only one boy in 11 has been recruited thus far, was stressed. More equitable rural representation on local council boards and district committees was advocated.

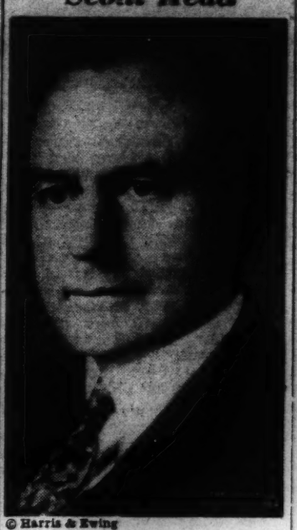
A critical membership situation which developed in 1936 was reported to have been entirely overcome. The year closed with an all-time record membership. Local counoils were urged to direct special attention during the coming year to the organization of new troops and packs so that every boy who desires to be a Scout may have the benefits of the program.

Delegates rose in tribute while names were read of 22 Scouts awarded gold medals and 22 winning heroism certificates for life saving in the last year.

Stamp Men Fat U. S. Purse

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—Stamp collectors paid $1,945,019 into the Post Office Department's cash drawers in the fiscal year 1936 and set a new record for normal philatelic purchases.

Scout Head



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Walter W. Head
President of the Boy Scouts of America

Public Assistance Department Set Up In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., July 3—A state Public Assistance Department, indicative of a new trend in this country, is functioning here today as Karl de Schweinitz, long identified with welfare work in Philadelphia and one-time director of the State Emergency Relief Board, took over the direction of the new department set up by the 1937 Legislature.

Its establishment will wipe out the ancient system of Poor Boards for the care of indigents, supervise unemployment relief and public assistance now handled by the State Welfare Department and take charge of the pension systems for widowed mothers and the blind, in a sweeping reorganization of all social welfare agencies of the commonwealth.

The reorganization will be gradual, the new secretary announced, the initial step to be consolidation of the state relief activities, with the regular public assistance agencies. The new system of caring for the indigents of the State will not be established in entirety until early in 1938, and meanwhile, the Poor Boards will continue their administration in this field.

Two German Pastors Fined $240 by Court

BERLIN, July 3 (AP)—Two Confessional Synod pastors yesterday were fined 600 marks (about $240) each with the alternative of going to jail for 30 days after a four-hour secret trial in Moabit Court.

They, with two other leaders of the fundamentalist bloc against National Socialist church policy who were acquitted, were tried on charges of inciting defiance of Government decrees.

All had been held under arrest for two weeks awaiting trial on the specific accusation that they publicly read the names of persons who had left the church.

The convicted pastors were the Rev. Arnim-Luetzlow and the Rev. Niesel. Those freed were the Rev. Gerhard Jacobi, pastor of the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church, and a church lawyer named Dr. Ehlers.

President Fills 'Pressing' Date In Starting Auto Race

HYDE PARK, N. Y., July 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt turned "telegrapher"—for just one dot—for about the twentieth time this year today, to open the Vanderbilt Cup Auto Race on Roosevelt Speedway, Westbury, L. I.

At 1:20 p. m., E. S. T., he had agreed to touch a key starting the race.

He will return to the instrument at 10 p. m. tonight to inaugurate the 27th annual festival at Nampa, Idaho.

Before his first "pressing" engagement, the Chief Executive arranged to see his first callers since arriving at his Dutchess County home Thursday morning.

The Rev. William J. Noonan, Roman Catholic clergyman of Hyde Park Village, was his first forenoon visitor. Ten minutes later, James Townsend, Dutchess County Democratic chairman, was down for a discussion of county affairs.

Only Mrs. James Roosevelt Jr., and a few members of the White House staff were at the estate today, following a grand exodus yesterday.

The President's mother, Mrs. James Roosevelt Sr., and his youngest son John left in mid-afternoon for New York, where they were to sail for Europe today.

Mr. and Mrs. John Boettiger were on their way home to Seattle by plane.

After signing mail and bills, the President issued a public appeal last night to prevent forest fires which he said were destroying growth at the rate of $51,000,000 worth a year.

"It is hard to believe," he said, "but 25 per cent of all our forest fires are incendiary in origin. Another 25 per cent are caused by smokers."

In the Government's battle against this "frightful waste," he listed the acquisition of 12,000,000 acres of non-farm lands in the last four years for transition into a "rich domain of useful trees," planting of more than a billion seedlings, and fire-prevention work by foresters and CCC youths.

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Record Shows Progress Made In New York Slums Clearance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 3—The Fusion Administration laid its record on housing in New York City's slums before citizens yesterday in a striking chronicle of comparison with a generation of Tammany inaction on the problem.

Langdon W. Post, tenement house commissioner, was spokesman on this phase of the story of the LaGuardia mayoralty now being radiocast by its commissioners each Thursday night over a local hookup. He declared that since 1934, "for the first time in the history of the city, an honest, thorough-going attack on housing conditions had been made, and a way definitely pointed to its solution."

"We have begun a fight which must be carried through," said the commissioner, who also heads the Municipal Housing Authority set up by Mayor LaGuardia as one of his first official acts.

Strengthening of laws governing existing tenement buildings and their enforcement had not been enough to solve a problem which had resulted from 100 years of neglect, the commissioner said. In addition, even if a real housing program were within the financial ability of any American city, "the LaGuardia mayoralty had inherited a fiscal chaos from its Tammany predecessors that left no funds for such an undertaking." The only recourse seen was the Federal Government, which in 1934 had just set up a housing division in the public works administration.

First Housing Project

Mayor LaGuardia availed himself of this aid, Mr. Post continued, and in consequence, today the city has opened, on the lower East Side, the first public housing project in the United States, signed a federal lease to manage a larger project in Harlem and will soon undertake management of the largest project in the country in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn.

"It is true these three projects are only a 'drop in the bucket,'" the commissioner said. "They are not enough to make any real impression on the slums, but the important thing is we have actually made a beginning.

"We have recognized the responsibility of government to provide decent housing for its citizens who cannot otherwise afford it, and we have established a policy which must be carried on.

"We have set up objective standards for the selection of tenants to make sure that only those who cannot afford good apartments in privately owned buildings may live in these projects, and we have eliminated all political bias in the selection."

Mr. Post related how, in 1934, housing conditions for one-third of the city's millions were "almost exactly the same as at the turn of the century." Fusion policy called for either elimination of the Tenement House Department or its establishment as a genuinely effective instrument for improving conditions, he said, for in 1901 there were 82,000 old-law tenements in existence and in 1934 there were still 67,000. Standards set up in the interim had been nullified by moratorium provisions.

Fusion began its attack on the problem, his review continued, with immediate sponsorship at Albany of "the most drastic legislation against the slums that had ever been introduced in any Legislature in the country," and obtained "the first laws ever enacted which doomed the old-law tenement." In the three following years, 10,000 dwellings of this type have been either demolished, vacated or completely rehabilitated out of the old-law class, an average of 3300 in a year, he reported.

The department itself has been completely reorganized, with civil-service workers replacing political job-holders; its power revived to vacate buildings unfit for human habitation, and departmental action substituted for magisterial procedure to enforce the law, in the face of a record of ineffectualness and interminable delay under the latter system.

Today the department is directing a survey of the 136,000 multiple dwellings in its jurisdiction, the first in 25 years, although the city charter requires periodic studies of the housing situation to enable uniform action under the law and afford a record of all violations.

Pursuing a procedure "as reasonable as possible" in ending "filthy and dangerous conditions" revealed to him on personal inspection in 1934, the commissioner said he had found it necessary to vacate more than 1000 buildings, "most of which should have been closed up years before," and that, in about 3000 others, repairs quickly followed on orders to vacate.

The Fusion record, he declared, was proof not only that past administrations had made "no attempt to get at the heart of the problem," but that "even the laws which did exist were almost completely ignored."

Wagner Reported Willing to Enter LaGuardia Fight

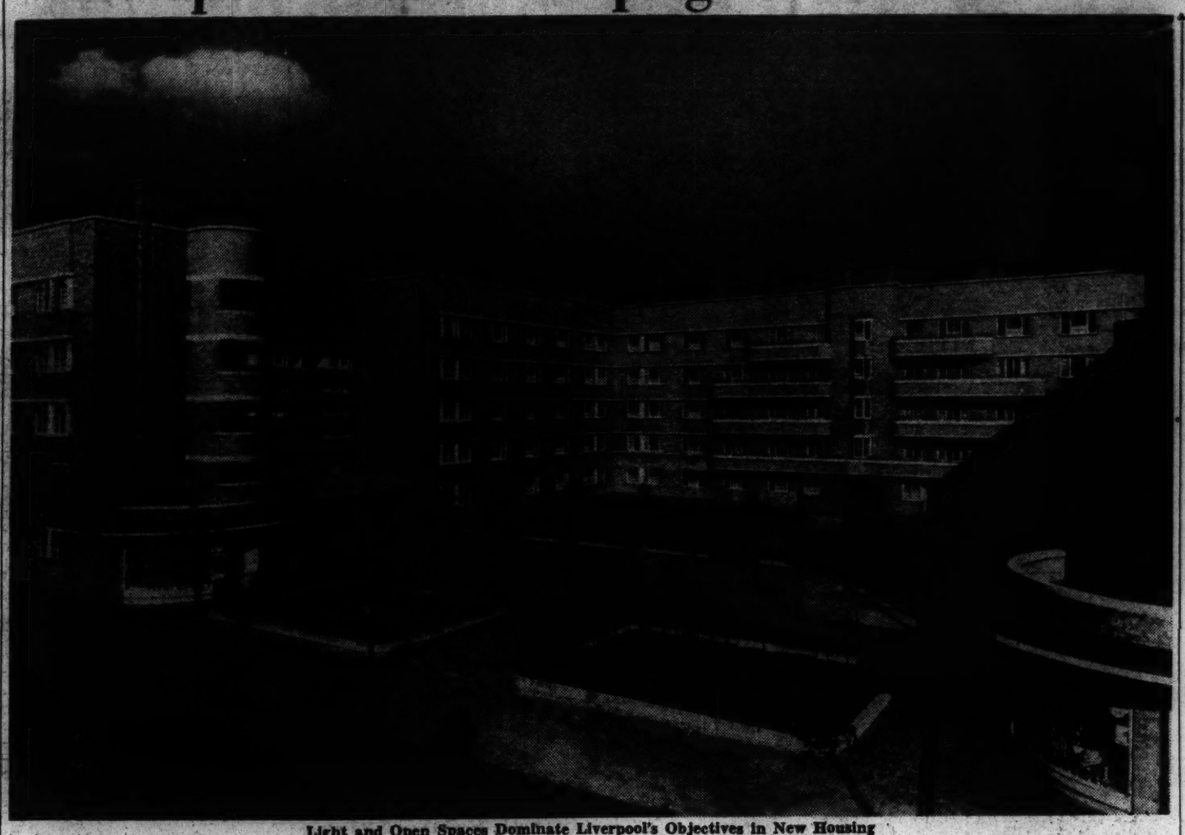
NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—Local political leaders were told today that Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York has consented to be Democratic candidate for Mayor next fall if Tammany insists, running against Mayor LaGuardia, Fusion incumbent.

No confirmation has come from Senator Wagner, and within the past week he has told influential friends he would be reluctant to run.

If Senator Wagner runs an extraordinary political situation will result. There will be national repercussions in both major political parties and the American Labor Party, entering its first major campaign, will be forced to choose between two of Labor's outstanding champions.

LaGuardia has been a Roosevelt supporter. Roosevelt has been a foe of Tammany. There has been much discussion in local Democratic circles as to how far the President would go in supporting a Democratic opponent of LaGuardia. It is known Wagner has been close to the President.

Liverpool Pushes Campaign to Get Rid of All Its Slums



Light and Open Spaces Dominate Liverpool's Objectives in New Housing

The Block of Flats Shown Was Completed Last Fall. The First Block Consists of 16 Flats With a Single Bedroom, 25 With Two Bedrooms, and 39 With Three Bedrooms, a Total of 80. The Block in Photograph Is Under the Control of a Woman Property Manager

Pioneering work began in 1869 and in post-war housing schemes a total of £20,000,000 has been expended by corporation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—A pioneer in slum-clearance work, Liverpool Corporation has now spent almost £20,000,000 in its post-war housing schemes. The Corporation first started re-housing dispossessed tenants as long ago as 1869 when the Housing Committee opened a block of flats accommodating 124 persons who at that time lived in insanitary buildings.

Following other new properties erected in 1885 and 1891, accelerated progress took place up to 1916, bringing the total of new dwellings to 2895. The British Parliament's "Housing and Town Planning" Act, 1919, paved the way for erection of 6302 self-contained dwellings in the central area alone: further progress, following the passing of Acts in 1923 and 1924, resulted in some 21,000 houses and flats being erected.

In addition to the flats provided under the 1923 Act, however, Liverpool still found pressing need for slum clearance on a larger scale to re-house dispossessed tenants in or near the center of the city: subsequently a new Act of Parliament in 1930 prepared ground for several "Clearance" orders, and a scheme was adopted for clearing an area of 8½ acres on which existed 398 insanitary dwellings accommodating 3436 persons. For those dispossessed by this clearance scheme, blocks of flats have been erected elsewhere in the city.

At the request of the Minister of Health in 1933 the Liverpool Corporation Housing Committee submitted a Ten Years' Program involving the erection of 5000 houses on the outskirts of the city and 10,000 flats in the town center, at an estimated cost of £7,730,890. This period having been reduced to eight years, work proceeded rapidly, and by April of this year there were completed—or in process of erection and almost completed—no fewer than 4821 new dwellings.

The Housing Committee now realizes that the 1933 estimate is too conservative, and that figures must be doubled if Liverpool is to be slum-free in a reasonable time. The latest survey reveals that more than 11,000 families still live under slum conditions, and the Town Council has authorized the erection of another 5000 houses.

Again a pioneer, Liverpool Corporation was the first local authority to gain the Minister of Health's approval of a re-development scheme under the 1935 Act, this scheme being planned on valuable land in a central position, i. e., adjacent to the Mersey Tunnel entrance, and between this entrance and the approach to an imposing arterial highway leading direct (without passing through any town) to Manchester.

Known as the "Central Re-development Area and Beau St. Re-Housing Scheme," it comprises an area of over 61 acres with 1395 houses; no fewer than 955 of these had been condemned as insanitary. The remainder are mostly in narrow, congested streets. The Corporation has recently completed 249 flats in the area which are now included in the foregoing figures. The layout of this ambitious and costly proposal is governed to some extent by the need for a wide highway connecting the Mersey Tunnel with the Manchester arterial roadway.

The scheme includes open and tree-planted spaces between the blocks of flats, and a six-acre playing field for school children as well as maternity and child welfare clinics, boys' and girls' clubs, shopping centers, and extensions to existing Corporation swimming baths and washhouses. Some four miles of existing roadway, covering 14 acres, are to be absorbed.

Houses to be completely demolished total 1395, displacing 1689 families which are being accommodated temporarily on the city outskirts. On completion of the scheme the new buildings will accommodate 2190 families, total expenditure on the buildings being $1,007,400. Work is to occupy four years and give employment to some 500.

This central re-development scheme indicates the great advantages offered by the Housing Act of 1935 which makes possible many far-reaching plans in towns progressive enough in outlook to grasp their newly granted opportunities. Two more re-development schemes under the Act of 1935 have since been promoted, one of 44 acres and another of 12½ acres.

The first includes one section with 496 houses insanitary, out of a total of 581, the number of families being involved being 1046. In this area is Liverpool's so-called "China Town" and other well-known places such as Kent Square and George Street, including several old churches and one of England's first Corporation schools.

Two new blocks of flats are already finished and occupied: a third is rapidly approaching completion. The second area contains 164 houses insanitary out of a total of 248; plans have been made for re-housing the 275 dispossessed families. Both these re-development schemes are to include social services along with adequate provision for shopping centers, churches and public halls.

Increased Prices Eat Up Pay Rises, A. F. of L. Finds

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor said today that price increases in the last three years have nearly wiped out labor's gains from higher pay.

Government figures, the federation said in its monthly business survey, show that the average worker's annual pay has increased $162 since 1933 but that increased living costs have offset all but $17 of that amount.

"This is all the progress made in three years of rising business; and a period of rising business is the most favorable of all for raising workers' real income," the federation added.

The average worker's income, it said, was $1082 in 1933, and $1224 in 1936.

"Many of the price increases which raised workers' living costs were due to strong industrial combinations which raised prices much more than was necessary to offset wage increases," the survey said.

High Courts of Three Democracies

British Parliament Has Power at All Times Over Judiciary

Makes It Flexible

LONDON—In Britain the functions of High Court judges can be modified at any time by Parliament. In the United States such functions are dependent on a written constitution and are thus much less susceptible of modification.

That great legal authority, the late Prof. Albert V. Dicey said in his "Law of the Constitution" that British judges are "independent, in the sense of holding their office by a permanent tenure, and of being raised above the direct influence of the Crown or the Ministry; but the judicial department does not pretend to stand on a level with Parliament; its functions might be modified at any time by an Act of Parliament; and such a statute would be no violation of the law."

On the other hand, Professor Dicey went on to say that the United States Federal Judiciary is co-ordinate with the President and with Congress, and cannot without a revolution be deprived of a single right by President or Congress."

Bryce's Analysis of Systems

The late James Bryce, in his famous work the "American Commonwealth" goes further. He points out that since the justices of the United States Supreme Court hold office during good behavior and are removable only by impeachment, they have a tenure even more secure than that of English judges who can be removed by the Crown on an address from both Houses of Parliament.

Moreover, Mr. Bryce pointed out that the English system secures the permanence only of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, not also of judges of local courts. The provisions of the American Constitution on the other hand secure permanence to the lower as well as the superior federal judges.

Summing up the differences that exist between American and European judicial methods, the late Bryce said:

"America has in general followed the principles and practice of England. Like England, she creates no separate administrative tribunals such as exist in the states of the European continent, but allows officials to be sued in or indicted before the ordinary courts. Like England, she has given the judges (i. e. the federal judges) a position secured against the caprice of the legislature or executive.

Differ on Impeachments

"Like England, she recognizes judicial decisions as law until some statute has set them aside. In one respect she has improved on England—viz. in forbidding the Legislature to exercise the powers of a criminal court, by passing acts of attainder or of pains and penalties, measures still legal, though virtually obsolete, in England.

"In others she (America) diverges from England. England has practically ceased to use one branch of her Parliament as a court for the trial of impeachments. America still occasionally throws upon one House of Congress this function; which, though it is ill suited to an ordinary court of justice, is scarcely better discharged by a political assembly.

"England has remitted to the courts of law the trial of disputed parliamentary elections; America still reserves these for Congress, and allows them to be disposed of by partisan votes, often with little regard to the merits.

"Special and local bills which vest in private hands certain rights of the State, such as public franchises, or the power of taking private property against the owner's will, are, though in form exercises of legislative power, really fitter to be examined and settled by judicial methods than by the loose opinion, the private motives, the lobbying, which determine legislative decisions where the control of public opinion is insufficiently provided for.

"England accordingly, though she refers such bills to committees of Parliament, directs these committees to apply a quasi-judicial procedure, and to decide according to the evidence tendered. America takes no such securities, but handles these bills like any others.

"Here therefore we see three pieces of ground debatable between the legislature and the judiciary. All of them originally belonged to the legislature. All in America still belong to it. England, however, has abandoned the first, has delivered over the second to the judges, and treats the third as matter to be dealt with by judicial rather than legislative methods."

Only Interpreters of Acts

In short, in England—there being no written constitution—the judges are the interpreters of Acts of Parliament, and nothing more. In the United States the judges have to go deeper. They have not only to interpret the statutes of Congress but to do something else.

They have to decide whether in any respects such statutes transgress the delegated and limited powers of legislation conferred upon Congress by the Constitution. In them therefore resides the duty of declaring that any particular statute goes beyond those powers, thus becoming invalid and incapable of enforcement.

This function represents one of the basic differences between the federal system of the United States and the parliamentary system of Great Britain.

Basic Differences In London and Paris

Discussion of the proper powers and authority of the Supreme Court of the United States in relation to laws passed by Congress arouses interest in comparable tribunals in Europe's two major democracies—Great Britain and France.

According to surveys made by correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor in London and Paris, the courts there interpret but do not invalidate laws passed by the Parliaments of the two countries.

French Council of State Does Not Rule on Constitutionality of Law

Is Rather, Advisory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS — The administration of justice in France ranges from the courts of lowest jurisdiction (presided over by "juges de paix"), "tribunaux de simple police" for petty offenses, councils of experts ("prud'hommes") for industrial matters, through a variety of tribunals of first instance, tribunals of commerce, correctional courts, courts of appeal, courts of assize, to the court of cassation, which pronounces on the proper application of law, and finally to the Council of State, which may be regarded as the supreme authority, and in some respects corresponds to the Supreme Court of the United States.

But it differs entirely in its composition and its functions are scarcely of the same character as in America. For example it is laid down in the French Constitution that the vote of the two Houses and the signature of the President, gives validity to any act. Therefore it is held to be improper to examine a law from the constitutional viewpoint.

It is rather an administrative council to the Government, an advisory body, a consultative organ divided into departments which concern themselves respectively with legislative, internal, financial and other questions. In some cases its intervention is obligatory, in others facultative.

Large Council Membership

The Council may give judgment in contested elections, on problems of taxation and so forth. In short, it is, though extremely useful and indeed necessary, not to be looked upon as even occasionally and hypothetically in opposition to the legislative assemblies.

On it sit, ex-officio, the Minister of Justice, and all the other Ministers, 39 State Councilors, 28 special Councilors, and a number of lower officials, who may be promoted to the highest rank. The Government may also nominate State Councilors directly, choosing them, for example, from retired Prefects.

In theory there is a complete "separation of powers" in France, but in practice it is often charged that the Government is able to exercise a certain control over justice. The judges are not well paid, as compared with English judges, and moreover they proceed by promotion from post to post. They must receive advancement 14 or 15 times before they can hope to end their career, not in the provinces but in Paris.

Political Influence Seen

Now it is obvious that it is unwise, to say the least, for an aspirant to offend the local politicians, or, on a higher scale, the present, past or future members of the Government.

Deputies sometimes use their influence, and the Stavisky case amply showed the power of lawyer-deputies. That is why the attempt by the Blum Government to suppress the jury in proceedings against the press, and substitute the professional magistrature, which may be subjected to political pressure, is considered a retrograde step and an attempt on the liberty of the press.

The French judges are, on the whole, hardworking and honest officials, and are certainly competent. They resist the temptations to which the system exposes them. But they are handicapped, because they are not chosen, like English judges, for life, and placed once and for all in their position, without hope of promotion or fear of retardment, without question of a retiring age or administrative censure, and with adequate salaries. It has long been argued by public men in France that a thorough reform of the judiciary is necessary.

Aliens Must Quit WPA Jobs in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 3—The process of making works progress pay rolls all-American will begin here next Tuesday with the weeding out of the 20,190 aliens said to be included in New York City work relief lists at the rate of 500 a day, Brehon B. Somervell, city administrator, announced today.

The severance will be staggered, he added, in order not to strain too greatly the resources of the emergency relief bureau, which already has felt the effects of the wholesale works progress cuts in the application of 4007 new cases since 11,800 persons were dismissed from the work rolls last Wednesday.

Nevertheless, Colonel Somervell said he hoped to have all non-citizens off the works progress rolls by July 23.

District Glider Meets Planned for Next Year

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 3 (AP)—The nation's glider pilots who want to compete in next year's national soaring contests will have to qualify in district examinations.

William Enyart, contest chairman for the American Aeronautics Association, announced that such meets are being planned for the Pacific coast, Mid-West, central and southwest, to say the least, for an aspirant

U. S. Home Mortgage Boom

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—Stewart McDonald, head of the Federal Housing Administration, said today on the third anniversary of the organization that it has insured nearly $1,750,000,000 worth of home mortgages.

Many in Congress Regard New Court Measure as a Sop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 3—Congressmen settled themselves to a study of the revised and greatly modified court reorganization program over the holiday, with the general feeling that it has been introduced to save the New Deal from the most drastic defeat it has suffered on a major issue.

Except for the cardinal theory of applying some form of pressure on elderly justices to retire when they have reached a specified age limit, little of the original plan remains. The age limit proposed is 75, instead of 70 in the original bill, and it would touch only Chief Justice Hughes and Associate Justices McReynolds, Brandeis and Sutherland.

The revised bill would permit only one additional appointment a year on this ground, though other vacancies, like that from the retirement of Mr. Justice van Devanter, would be filled as usual. Finally, instead of a permanent court of 15, the revised proposal looks to a basic court of the present membership of nine, though fluctuating up to 15, depending on whether elderly judges availed themselves of the right to retire at full pay.

It is generally agreed on Capitol Hill today that the New Deal has the Senators to put the measure over if it can be brought to a vote. What will happen if the expected filibuster develops is anybody's guess. Debate will probably start next week and continue in normal manner for a couple of weeks. The crisis will come when and if it becomes evident that a filibuster is in progress.

In addition to its section dealing with Supreme Court membership the bill has other important features.

Some of these are:

Presidential authority to name as many as 20 additional judges in the lower federal courts, on the basis of one additional judge for each sitting judge of 70. The old bill allowed as many as 50 such appointments.

The old bill's permission to the Chief Justice to assign lower court judges to duty in congested areas outside their own division, is retained.

The old bill's provision for creation of a proctor to handle the flow of cases in the federal court system is also retained.

A new section is added giving the Government authority to intervene in any case involving the constitutionality of a statute; and for the Attorney General to take an appeal direct to the Supreme Court from a district court, skipping the Circuit Court and thereby expediting matters.

High Points Shown Between Two Bills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, July 3

How the new court reorganization bill differs from old:

	Old Bill	New Bill
Age limit set for naming additional judges	70	75
Ultimate permanent size of court	15	9
Number of judges to be named immediately under bill	6	*1

*(Plus 1 vacancy), thereafter 1 a year.

How would court membership fluctuate? Only to maximum of 15, permanent limit returning to 9 when judges over 75 retired.

	Old Bill	New Bill
Maximum number of additional lower court judges, on basis of 1 additional for each judge over 70	50	20

In addition, both bills provide authority for assignment of lower court judges to duty in congested points. The new bill also carries authority for the Government to intervene in any case involving a question of constitutionality, and for the attorney general to appeal direct to the Supreme Court from a district court, skipping the Circuit Court.

Earle Makes 44-Hour Week Maximum in Pennsylvania

HARRISBURG, Penna., July 3 (AP)—Governor Earle signed a bill last night limiting working hours of men and women in Pennsylvania to eight hours a day in a work week of five and one half days, or 44 hours.

Collections Exchanged

RICHMOND, Va., July 2—The board of trustees of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts and the Virginia State Library Board have made an agreement whereby books on Virginia owned by the Museum will be lent permanently to the Library, in exchange for certain paintings and portraits. Director Thomas C. Colt Jr. announced that there had been selected from the library's collection for the museum the portraits of Mary Willing Byrd and William Byrd of Westover, attributed to Cosmo Alexander, eighteenth century artist; portraits of John Page and Maria Horsmanden Page, by an eighteenth century artist, name unknown; a portrait of Dr. James Jones by the French artist, St. Memin; two small portraits on wood panels, one of Rochambeau and the other of Simon Bolivar, and a large painting of Fort Sumter by Conrad Wise Chapman.

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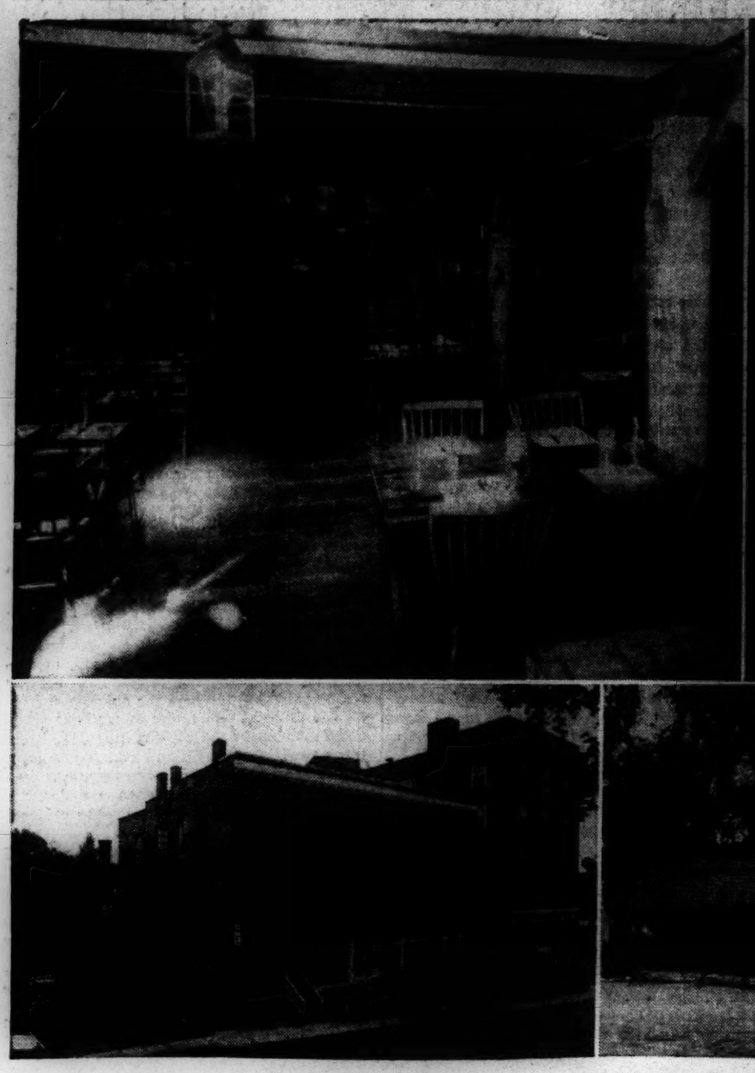
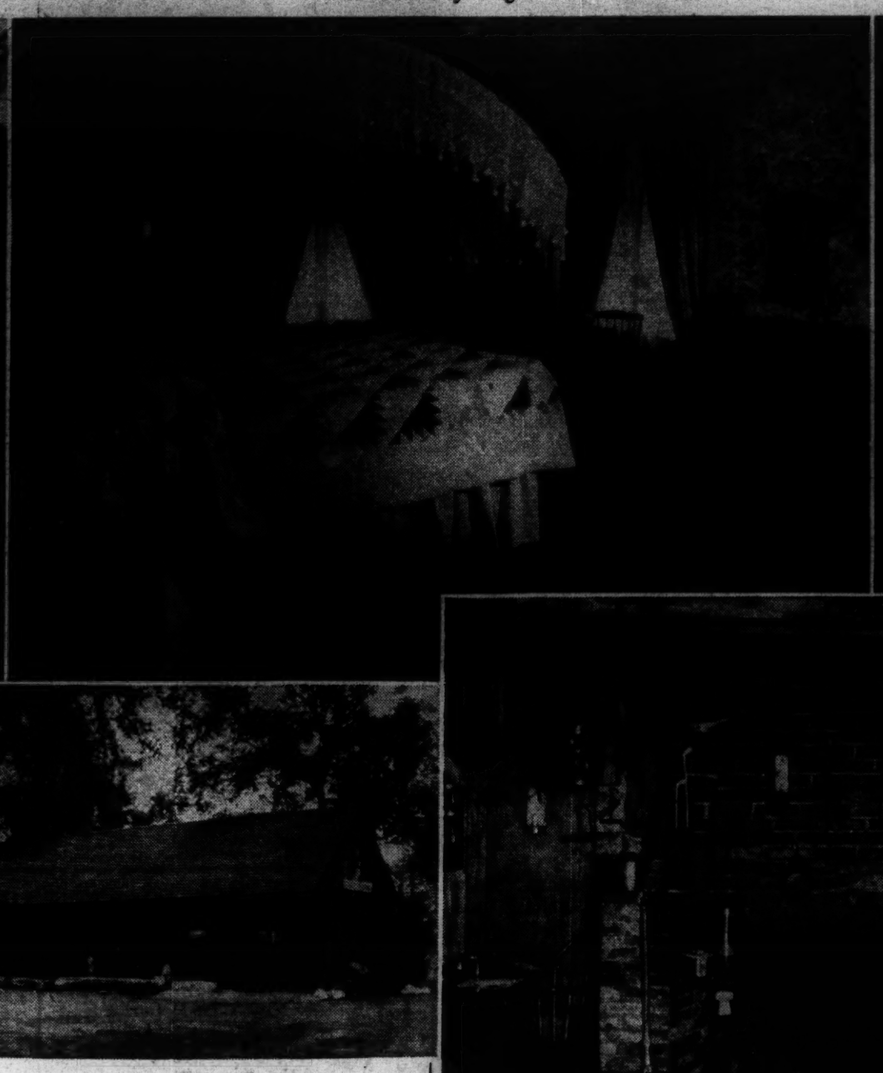
Antiques
Architecture

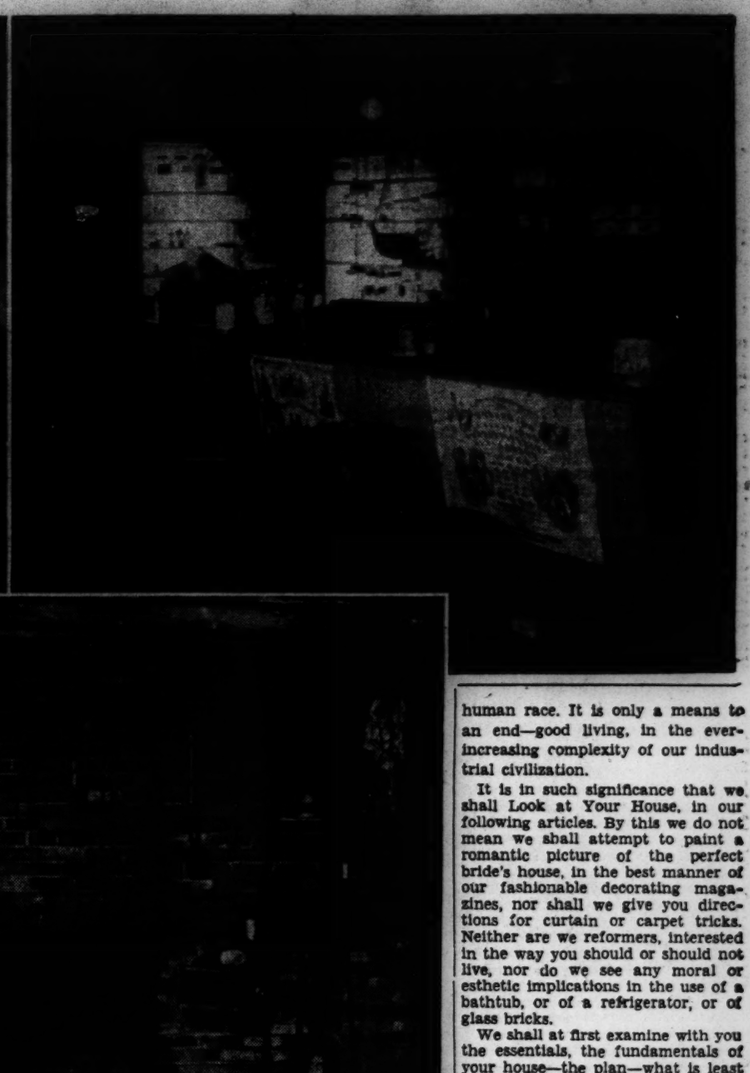
Home Building and Furnishing

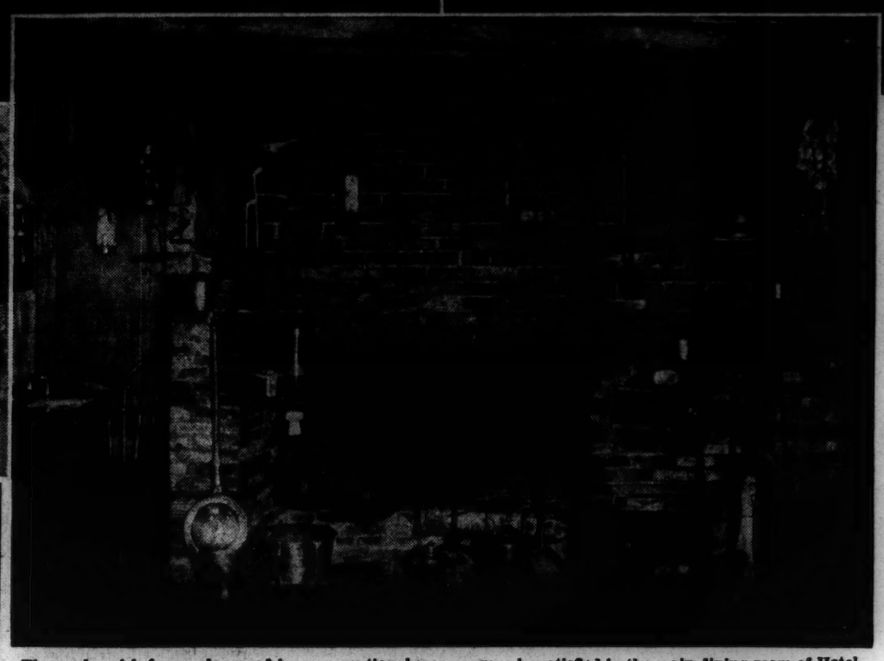
A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts









Those who wish for meals served in a conventional manner may be satisfied in the main dining room of Hotel Northampton in the Massachusetts city of that name. Those who prefer to escape suggestions of modernity may do so in Wiggins' Old Tavern, connected with the hotel. Both buildings are shown at the left below. A corner of one of the tavern dining rooms is pictured at the left above, and one of its fireplaces at the right below. A Colonial bedroom in this section is seen in the center above, and to the right of it is a corner of the country store which has been built at the edge of the parking space behind the tavern. Another building there is the old shed that houses a stage coach, one-horse chaise and many other vehicles

A Tavern and Its Host

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Of inns and taverns there are a plenty, if their signs are believed, but we no longer expect to find in them more than suggestions of the traditions that go with those names. Decorators are clever in applying thin screens of imitation antiquity and manufactured ornament, but beyond the fabric one feels if not sees the concrete and steel, or the plywood and metal lath that supports it all. If not one of a chain of like resorts, its service usually seems to be under the remote control of such an enterprise, and is perhaps as efficient as one's motor car—and as impersonal. So, in both the outfittings and those who attend us, we have learned to expect only a stagy likeness to taverns and inns we like to read of

Though rare indeed, it seems still possible to give a house something of the old-time character and personality, even along with service for several hundreds, provided the landlord's tastes are of the right sort. This we learned recently by stopping in the college (and Coolidge) town of Northampton, Mass., and finding the place that is pictured above.

A few chairs of 1700's in the lobby, among many deeply cushioned ones of today, gave the first suggestion that someone in Northampton Hotel had a liking for such things, a thought that was assured by a look along the walls beyond. Passing them, lined with old lithographs, a neat shop was found stocked with pressed and blown glass, pottery, furniture and the like, brought in from the villages and farms of the Connecticut valley and the back country hills nearby. Across the passage other rooms opened, set about with things of more uncommon interest but not for sale.

Down to the Tavern

From these, steps down brought us to another building—the Tavern. Here several large rooms were filled with tavern tables, mostly with Windsor chairs set around them, some with later ones; and we looked through two rooms and into a third, as a view here shows. Each, I think, had its fireplace, with the utensils about it that the housewives used before there were cook stoves. Hanging from beams were dried herbs, apples and peppers, in the manner of the same years. Wall shelves here and there were crowded with bowls and other things, of wood, pewter, pottery, brass or iron. Many were either unique or so rare that dozens of museums might covet them, as they would the skillfully wrought iron cooking accessories, delicately formed into shapes some of which I had never seen before.

These were provocative surroundings for a dinner, as objects of strange shape or rare workmanship called for close scrutiny that took us from our chairs between courses. Inevitably, there were many questions to ask the hostess whom we found as soon as the dinner was over. What does all this mean? Has a life-long collector brought all his treasures here, having built a place such as they might have been found in so many generations ago? Or, are these all for sale and given this showing for that end? The answers must be condensed, for they took two hours that night and more than as long the following morning.

We had discovered a tavern with an air of authenticity; a landlord whose personal tastes were felt in place and furnishings, and whose ability was proved by the pleasure and comfort he gave his guests. More was to be learned later. One of Lewis Wiggins' ancestors kept an inn in the 1780's somewhere else in New England, but descendants settled in the West and from them he sprang—our present host. Perhaps he was a hotel man before he came to New England and started this main business in the larger building here.

As that tended to be conventional in type, he added this smaller building, more than a century old and an inn up to thirty years ago. Hand hewn timbers and planed boards made the walls and floors of the refitted tavern, and furnishings were collected from local sources. These appear but the extension of the same tastes that had brought him eastward to ancestral states, and had led to acquiring many things belonging to forbears' days.

Learning this, we were able to account for our first impression—that the place had back of it a personality and character that had been permeated throughout, as the hosts of old-time inns had done in their days and houses. It was easier then when 30 guests might fill of a night a tavern of good size. Greater is the accomplishment, I think, when a guest is conscious of it in so large an establishment.

A generous parking space behind the tavern extends surprisingly the atmosphere within. Against the rear wall broad flower beds hold old-fashioned blossoms and plants, while an herb garden extends in front of a small two-story building called the Country Store. In this the revival of appearances of the past is even more dramatic than in the tavern dining rooms. Counters, shelves, and drawers, as well as the contents, belong to days that now seem very far in the past. Crackers in an open barrel outside the counter; calico prints as were sold by the yard; striped stick candy in covered glass jars; spices kept in drawers, to be weighed out by the ounce; such are some survivals of a manner of living that has now disappeared.

Outside the Building

Great as is the interest in these remnants and fragments from the past, Mr. Wiggins sees greater importance in reviving and fostering some of the crafts that belonged to these times. The second floor of his Old Store is taken up with spinning and weaving, and there several women and girls operate flax wheels and looms, weaving the patterns that have been familiar to New England for a long time. This work is being done on the very machines which saw much service around open fires and then gathered dust of disuse in sheds and garrets. Now they are making the same sort of fabrics as before, things that are eagerly bought by visitors.

Another building at the edge of this area is a cabin of hewn logs where the most primitive home equipment is set about. Next to this is still another, where this landlord with a vision of craft revival expects to have working soon a blacksmith, makers of brooms and baskets, a leather worker, and a cooper. All these, he tells us, he expects to bring down from the hill country to the west, a region that is near in miles, but remote indeed in its primitive occupations and domestic life.

So it seems that the traditions we associate with old-time taverns and their hosts may still be operating. Such a place we have found and learned that it can have a landlord whose interests go far beyond supplying all comforts to his patrons.

Bathrooms Are Changing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Some of the same innovations which a few years ago appeared in kitchens, are now seen in bathrooms. The new-fashioned lines of the tub and flat-surfaced lavatory remind one of the more drastic changes in the design which turned the gas stove into a de luxe chest of drawers and revised the kitchen into an expertly planned workshop.

The introduction of decorated canisters for sugar, flour, soap, cleaning powder and what have you, has now reached the bathroom. Though the new porcelain tubs in lavender, green and ivory are not quite so much in demand as the white ones, yet all-white bathrooms are admitting much color in shower curtains and other accessories, just as the white kitchen succumbed also to many splashes of gay hues.

One of the new tubs has an end lowered and shaped a little, to form a seat. This makes unnecessary such a makeshift seat as was formerly hooked over the rim of the tub. This rim, in addition to being lower and more easily hurdled, now has a flat surface instead of being as formerly. Wide and level, it is a place for the bather's soap, brush, etc.

Modern Features

In fact, rounded corners have generally been replaced by angles and diagonally-cut surfaces, giving fixtures a more trim and modern appearance. Even the wash basin has lost that raised edge supposed to keep water from overflowing. The manufacturers decided that if the water was going to deluge the basin, a little rim could not hold much of it back, anyway; so they sacrificed the rim to get a flat surface where bottles and toilet articles could be safely placed.

Almost noiseless water closets are coming into the market, along with silent refrigerators, less noisy vacuum cleaners, and quiet electric fans. By making the tank and seat in one piece and doing away with the flush pipe through which the water used to rush from the tank, the noise has been taken out of the closet, one manufacturer explained.

When color first ventured into the bathroom, it was applied even to the porcelain fixtures. These are still on the market for such as want a de luxe outfit of which they think they will not tire. The colors are not quite so strong as they were at first, running more to the pastel shades of light green, Tuscan yellow, and old ivory. With chromium trim, these tones are very lovely and form the basis of a beautiful little room.

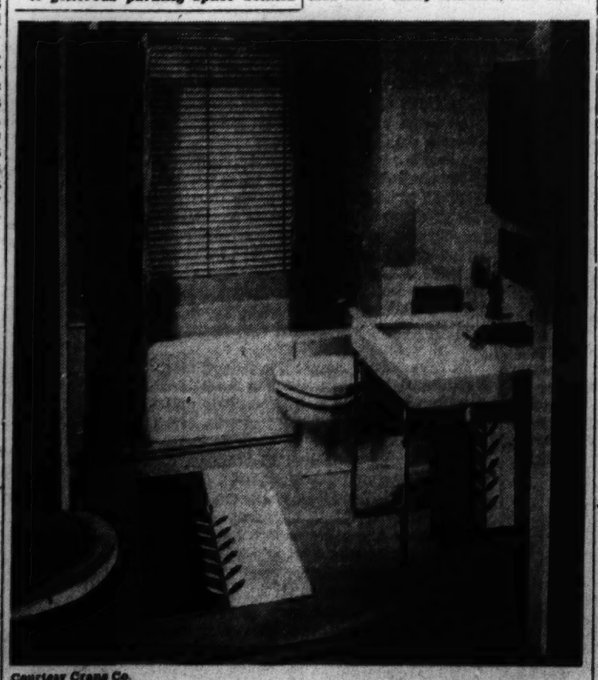
White Still Popular

More conservative people, and perhaps those whose purses are leaner, usually like the white fixtures better, depending upon movable accessories for color. Walls, of course, can always be changed from time to time with new paint or paper. Washable paper comes in both scenic and conventional designs, such as fish moving about in watery blue, or sea gulls winging along over waves, and other marine patterns.

The effort to conceal all toilet articles and cleaning materials seems just as prevalent in the bathroom now as it has been in the kitchen. Decorated containers that match in color and pattern, serve for waste paper, laundry, toilet powder, soap flakes, and the like. White penguins outlined in black on a blue background formed one of the patterns recently shown. Red poinsettias dotted over white in another set; for a third, bouquets of white flowers were scattered on a blue background.

One of the new wrinkles is that oiled silk is now obtainable in ruffled form for windows to match plain shower curtains. Some of these are hand-decorated and come in matching sets. Gorgeous colors are possible in this oiled silk. One pattern was burgundy with blue fish swimming up its folds; another, luscious orange with white flowers; a third was black with white conventional design. These are some of the new creations. The advantages of oiled silk, it is claimed by the manufacturers, are that it does not crack or get sticky, but keeps its texture of cloth. With care the curtains can be washed.

M. R. Z.



Courtesy Crane Co.

Whether or not the style of fixtures used in this bathroom will be considered good-looking five or ten years from now is doubtful, since so many experiments and adventures are taking place in the colors and shapes of whatever furnishes a home. Be that as it may, this is evidence of the correctness of the title—"Bathrooms Are Changing"

For Old Floors

To the problem of improving the appearance of a shabby, rough, soft wood floor, the answer may be color. Almost any selection that is harmonious with the furnishings of the room can be used — coral, yellow, terra cotta, turquoise, jade green and other similar tones. One thing to remember is, that the floor color should be darker than the walls.

Stenciled designs and borders can add greatly to the effectiveness of such floor decoration and are not difficult to apply. When such a scheme is completed a coat of varnish or shellac, then wax, will protect the surface.

In purchasing the materials, be sure to tell your dealer the purpose for which the product is to be used. Varnish prepared for a floor, for instance, can take much more punishment than a varnish made for some other surface. So that a floor coating may withstand the tramp of feet and endure as long as possible, its manufacturers include ingredients that give it extra durability.

Architects Look at Your House

By Hugh Stubbins and Marc Peter

First of twelve weekly articles, to appear on this page

Homes are news again—front-page news. Home shows are filled again by eager visitors and the building boom is on. It seems to be timely, and more important than ever, to look at your house, present or future; to explain its relationship to your health, happiness, and comfort; to analyze and describe in simple words how the plan of your house relates to your standards of living; to show the pitfalls of traditional building habits.

This is timely, because this country is faced with the greatest housing shortage since the beginning of the century. The reason for this shortage is that there was practically no building during the depression, whereas the natural increase in population due to marriages and births requires a yearly crop of 800,000 new homes.

Even 1936, and 1937 so far, the first years of the building recovery, did not meet their quotas and fell short by some 400,000 in all. A housing shortage means two things to the public. First, higher rents, as well as serious difficulty in securing proper living accommodations and the consequent lowering of living standard; second, the inevitable building boom to supply the lack of homes.

What sort of homes, houses or apartments will be characteristic of the new era? The evidence found in the examination of residential buildings put up during the last two years, and therefore representative of the recovery, is unfortunately not very encouraging. Certainly there are some few notable and even admirable exceptions, but they are exceptions. The large majority looks suspiciously in its essentials like the job developed in the early 1920's.

Speculative building is again in the saddle. Gone are the dreams of wholesale improvements and of new ideals. Streets are laid out with the same old disregard for proper orientation and traffic safety. Southern exposure, cross-ventilation, are mere words. Only, bathrooms have colored tiles and the gadgets are more expensive. Traditional building, spurred by salesmanship, goes on from where it left off, oblivious of technical improvements.

Yet, these technical improvements are real and have changed profoundly the ways of life of the average American family. These changes may have been so gradual as to be imperceptible, even in so short a period of twenty years. The important fact is the degree to which you now depend in your daily life on such things as buses, motor cars, oil heaters and thermostats; electric stoves and washing machines; radios, telephones, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and the rest. Not only do you depend on them, but these mechanical helpers have completely transformed your habits and your standards of living. So why should the plan of your house not reflect this fact and benefit fully from their utility?

Few people realize that the depression years were fruitful ones in the technics of building. Experiments and research sponsored by the Government agencies showed the way to radical changes in present housing or in home building practice. What caused the Government to assume functions that before had been left to private enterprise? What were the reasons and objectives of such government activity and its influence on land policy?

These are matters of political and economic history beyond the scope of this series of articles. But the results—the rural resettlement communities, the green-belt towns, the Williamsburg project, to cite only a few—are architectural facts of great significance and public benefit.

The ideals of good housing (which means adequate solution of the functional and esthetic problem of shelter in all price ranges) was dusted off from the shelves of Utopia and put on trial. That this ideal was possible of practical realization was due to the new and critical approach to the old problem of housing, to a new realistic point of view, which is the basis of modern architecture.

Modern architecture is not a fad or a fashion, it is a point of view. By its nature it is all-inclusive. It deals with orderly and realistic planning in all fields. Regional and city planning with its parks, recreation fields and beaches, and its street and traffic layouts, are factors in modern architecture. Proper zoning, civic services such as schools, hospitals playgrounds and others, are its concern. In other words, it deals with all the communal relations of the human race. It is only a means to an end—good living, in the ever-increasing complexity of our industrial civilization.

It is in such significance that we shall Look at Your House, in our following articles. By this we do not mean we shall attempt to paint a romantic picture of the perfect bride's house, in the best manner of our fashionable decorating magazines, nor shall we give you directions for curtain or carpet tricks. Neither are we reformers, interested in the way you should or should not live, nor do we see any moral or esthetic implications in the use of a bathtub, or of a refrigerator, or of glass bricks.

We shall at first examine with you the essentials, the fundamentals of your house—the plan—what is least apparent to the untrained eyes, but which is most important to your health and comfort. Then we shall look at the shapes generated and organized by the plan. In other words, we shall look at what constitutes the architecture of a house, rather than its style.

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You Have to Know
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Maybe you are one who can catch the slightest Biedermeier influence at twenty paces. Or maybe you know nothing about antiques except that great-great-grandfather's clock deserves a more suitable companion in the hallway than a mission oak table. In either case, you will enjoy conferring with antique dealers who advertise in The Christian Science Monitor. If they haven't what you want, they no doubt know where to get it and enjoy the exhilaration of the hunt as much as you.

The Home Forum

Knoc Sumark

THE sea lifted and swayed with oily smoothness, grey as the misty sky above, and great flocks of guillemots swayed with it, now diving smoothly, now rising clumsily on pointed black wings; and there ahead lay the harbour of Ramsey. Before this I had known the Isle of Man only as a shadow in the western sea, seen sometimes at dawn or sunset from the Cumbrian coast; and now, after a half-day on that grey sea, the island seemed garishly bright, with the harsh contrasts of a railway poster, purple and grey rock, mauve heather, yellowing corn, and the clear greens of trees and grass. To the left the hills climbed straight from the sea, sloping pastures, high moor, rocky glens masked by dark trees; and at last the roof of clouds that hid the crest of Snaefell.

On the land the brilliance of colour was lost again, and the contrast lay between the mountain and the northern plain, areas sharply divided. Shallow streams wound across the flat sandy land, and small trout hung in their currents among the waving brown waterweeds. The fields were well cultivated, the houses modern, and the villages were scarce and small, an irrational sign of prosperity in most of Europe. Only on the fishing coast were houses more numerous, and there they were often the little ancient whitewashed cabins of mud and thatch which elsewhere had become extinct. Boats were drawn up on the pebbles of the beach where the seeding docks stood leafless and coppery; and to the north the Mull of Galloway lay, a blue shadow, beyond the stirring leaden sea.

* * *

THE HILLS WERE sad in contrast to this well-worked plain. Old roads angled steeply up their sides, bridle trails unused since the days of pack-animals and now mostly overgrown by gorse and bramble, and they ran between crumbling clay banks which divided the hills into broad fields. In almost every field corner stood a pile of tumbled white quartz and grey stone which once had been a house and in the arch of the great fireplace, the last part to fall, grey fell-sheep sheltered from the drifting rain. For sheep alone found food on these hills, where once the farms had reared families of men; and the slopes, covered now with grass and heather and bracken, still bore the marks of ploughs that had scratched the thin soil. No doubt the ruin of these little old farms had helped in the building up of the bigger modern farms of the plain, and perhaps mankind was the better for it.

The plain was full of the tumuli of pre-Christian days, mounds standing in the sandy fields. There must have been a great population in Man at an early period; and my eyes searched at once for the hill-forts which should go with such remains, the strongholds of the Celtic aristocrats who exploited the lowland farmers. There were no isolated hills in the lowlands, and the fell itself was an incline that ended only at its crest many miles away; but one peak stood out in isolation, a natural fortress on a salient of the fell, and there, I was certain, the fort must have been placed.

* * *

I CAME TO it up a narrow lane, where the fuchsias which run wild in that sandy land dripped scarlet blossoms in the hedges. Past the ruin of an ancient monastery, a winding track led through the bracken towards the summit of the hill; and there ahead of me I saw the fortifications I had expected, an earthen bank encircling the hilltop. There, too, was a signpost explaining the history of "Knoc Sumark," as excavators had determined it, an early Celtic stronghold which later had been occupied by Vikings. Probably this hilltop site was old when the news came that the Romans had seized the coast visible to the north and east, and there is even a theory that it was the Isle of Man (Mona) and not Anglesey (Mona) which Suetonius was conquering from the Druids at the time when Boadicea's rising broke out in his rear. But not so much as a legend of those days has come down in the island lore. Certainly Man was Celtic, since even today the ancient Gaelic speech lingers; certainly it was Christianized by the Irish as the names of the villages tell, Patrick, Michael and Bride; and, when the Scandinavians came down to ruin the Celtic-Christian civilizations of Anglia and Ireland, the Christians of Peel built an Irish round tower as a place of refuge. The Viking conquest was completed by Orry the Dane, and the Isle of Man became the centre of Norse colonization of the coasts of the Solway Firth.

* * *

ONCE A CELTIC palace had stood within this earthen bank, a circular house of thatch and mud and wattle and painted plaster. Now men dragged up logs to build a square Norse hall, and they looked out from here over the plain with its patching of subject villages to the wide Norse sea. There to the left, then as now, rose the faint line of the Irish hills, ruled also by their cousins the Ostmen; to the north, beyond the Point of Ayre, was the nearer blue bulk of Galloway where Norse and Attecot had merged into a new Viking strain; to the east, almost hidden by the fell, were the mountains of Cumbria where Norse settlement was wiping out the last traces of the Celtic kingdom of Strathclyde. The sea was alive with the long ships of Vikings, colonists and traders and the coracles of the fishermen; and word came faintly that their kinsmen, the Normans, had conquered England, bringing with them the southern organization which would remould society into something too hard for the Viking axe to chip, bringing with them the stone castles which would make the natural strongholds, like Knoc Sumark, obsolete relics of a savage age.

J. S. ERSKINE

BY COURTESY of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE ACROPOLIS SEEN FROM THE PNYX: *A Painting by Josephine Demas*

THE Pnyx is a rocky elevation, opposite the Acropolis in Athens, where in olden days political assemblies of the people were held. From there Pericles made his thundering defense, when accused by the Athenians of squandering the money of the Republic by erecting those monuments which have made Athens the most famous city in Greece. From there he pointed to the Parthenon, the Propylaea and the Odeion (the ruins of which can be seen, in the picture, rising at the foot of the hill on the left-hand side), proudly offering to pay for them with his own fortune on condition that his name be substituted for that of the people. This, of course, they refused.

The most majestic view of the Acropolis, with Mount Lycabettus and Mount Hymettus in the background, is offered from the Pnyx. Today this mass of ruins can still fire the imagination, and attract thousands who yearly visit the Acropolis. Within recent years, the arid approach to the hill has been softened by the planting of pines and aloes, and a wider and well-made road is another improvement now being undertaken.

Trout Stream

IN SUNLIGHT, a golden seine shining on sand;
In darkness, a silver stream through meadowland;
Around clumps of alders winding its way,
Gleaming or shadowy, suiting the day;
Leaving high meadows where bluejoint grows,
Through hemlock woods it falls and it flows.
With speckled fish darting into the sun
And mossy green banks where rivulets run,
With pink lady's-slippers and clematis vine
Growing beside it in fragrant design,
With boulders beneath it and trees overhead,
It ripples to music along its brown bed.
The magic of forests I hear in the theme,
The music of mountains in this trout stream.

BEATRICE HOLMAN

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Chinese Scholars—Before 1000 B. C.

IT IS doubtful that any other people living in the world of 1000 B. C. had such a regard for and such a sense of the value of history as did the Chinese. Documents in the *Document Classic*, written just after the conquest of the Shang dynasty by the Chous, point out that the Chou rulers must study the history of the former dynasty in order to be able to avoid its mistakes. One of these draws lengthy illustrations from the history of former times to be a guide and a warning to the reigning king. The exhortation to look at history and shape their conduct accordingly is a favorite theme of ministers addressing their rulers. The downfall of former rulers is ascribed to their inability to use history as a mirror in which to examine their own times. In a warning against the danger of feminine influence, Shih Su, of the seventh century B. C., tells in detail how three dynasties have been ruined, all by women. History was taught to young princes "to stimulate them to good conduct, and warn them against evil."

The practice of keeping detailed annals at each of the feudal courts was in full swing well before the close of our period. A minister protesting against the licentious actions of Duke Chuang of Lu said: "Every action of a ruler must be recorded. If your recorded actions are unlawful, how can your descendants look upon them?" Not only internal affairs but also events in other states were recorded by the various court historians. The result of this has been to give us such detailed history of ancient China as exists for very few other places of that day. As it has been transmitted to us, there are many gaps and many interpolations; nevertheless it stands as one of the wonders of the ancient world.

That only a very small proportion of the literature of the early Chou period has come down to us is not surprising. It was written on very fragile materials, and the Chinese climate destroys all but the most durable with great rapidity. Much of it was copied, and handed down from one scribe and scholar to another. When we consider, however, that a great many of the documents were produced only for a particular occasion, it is evident that there was little reason why anyone should have bothered to transmit them. Again, the disorders, plundering and burning which attended the fall of dynasties and the frequent civil wars, were very destructive to archives. Finally, in 213 B. C., the First Emperor of the Ch'in dynasty had such copies as he could seize of most of the books then extant burned, as a political measure, and their preservation was made a crime with severe penalties. Of the works which yet survived, many were destroyed in the general disorders which attended the end of the short-lived dynasty.

Despite this fact, we have not a little of literary material which dates from the period before 600 B. C. There are many works of which we know only their names, and the fact that they existed, but others have come down to us whole or in part. To work with these books is very difficult for several reasons. The practice of pious forgery has flourished in China as elsewhere, and the Chinese have such reverence for antiquity that a number of books, really written very late, are ascribed to a very early period indeed. Such complete works are not so hard to distinguish, but when later passages are interpolated into genuinely early books the task of discrimination becomes more difficult.

Chinese scholars have worked for centuries, and Western scholars for a few decades at the task of discrimination. Their efforts have met with considerable success, but they have been greatly handicapped by the lack of standards of judgment. It is all very well to say that a certain book dates from the Shang dynasty or from early Chou times, but if no one has ever seen what is certainly a piece of Shang or early Chou writing, the whole matter remains one of theories based on theories. The new archaeological research of the last few years has now given us standards by which to judge. In the Shang oracle bones and in a number of early Chou bronze inscriptions we possess writing which certainly dates from those times, and has undergone no later alteration.—HERRLEE GLESSNER CREEL, in "The Birth of China." (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

A Highland Quarry

IT WAS the rough little road, winding away into the hills, which attracted us. It wound past low whitewashed cottages, with beehives close to the garden wall, past gardens riotous with lupins, poppies, and sweet smelling pinks; down where a stream danced boldly across its surface, then turned away into the heather-clad hills.

It was a hot sunny day, so we were gasping in the tweeds and woolly jerseys which our friends assured us were the only clothes needed in Scotland. The little car bounced its way up amongst the stones; and, as we twisted round a hillside, we saw the road ran into a quarry. At the same time, a portly lorry was descending upon us in a cloud of dust. This was no time to contemplate the view, so we coaxed the car out of the ruts, and persuaded it to lean gently over amongst the heather whilst the lorry rattled past, heavily loaded with slate. There was only one thing to be done; discover just how those slates emerged from the formidable mass before us, into the neatly stacked piles in that lorry. It was quite by accident that we took a short cut across the heather and missed the board which said uncompromisingly: "Danger; keep out."

* * *

A WEATHER-BEATEN MAN said: "Aye, there's naethin to prevent ye," when we asked if we might look round, and waved his hand to a cutting whence came vigorous sounds. We saw trolley loads of roughly hewn slate being split to the right thickness—an iron spike, a hammer, and tap—then there was the slate neatly sliced. Next came the dresser, surveyed his pile, rejected that not up to standard and tap, tap, tap, brought the slate down to the right shape, which was then stacked for the driller to make holes for the nails.

"Aye, the quarry had been in use a wheen o' years, maybe a hundred, maybe more. He'd workit there since a laddie, a lang time ago, ye ken. Did ye notice the different colors o' the slate? The blue and the green was pretty, but no kind o' likit the tartan mixture over there," and he pointed towards a pile of multi-colored slate which men were busily sorting from the previous days' blasting. "Things were different in the auld days when horses came and took great loads to the rail-head some few miles away." He leaned on his spade and shielded his eyes from the sun as he gazed down the little road that ran to the valley beyond.

"And now?"

"Well noo, you stackit up a lorry and away it went direct whaur the slate was needed; twas kind o'wunnerful to think o'them being put down just whaur the builders wanted them," and he straightened up and made room for a lorry from a far distant town to come and get its load. The air of geniality and leisureliness, pervading the quarry, was momentarily shattered as a trolley poised on a perpendicular incline was started with a shout on its wild career to the bottom. We watched breathlessly as, gauged to a nicety, it came to a standstill on a slight gradient; we felt well repaid for our curiosity, as we made our good-bys and took to the heather in a bee line for the car.

J. M.

Southwest Morning

QUIVERING with the warm sunbeams,
The air hums with the soft buzz of insects,
And the booming of bees in the flowers;
The neighbor's dog wags his tail lazily
And slinks toward the clear, cool water
That flows past the old adobe house,
While the quiet sky is like a blue blanket
Thrown lightly over all.

GRACE MEREDITH

Understanding versus Supposition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS are abundantly blessed in that they recognize as available to all the truths of divine Mind, which may be utilized in every conceivable line of endeavor and in all environments. Spiritual understanding precludes the need of supposing or of guessing. Omniscient Mind knows, and what God knows is eternally true.

Inasmuch as a correct understanding of everything real is available for practical application, would it not be well to seek it and avoid the alternative of wandering about in false hypotheses? In the book of Genesis (1:3) we read, "And God said, Let there be light: and there was light." It is not God's will that we should remain in the darkness of ignorance, superstition, or speculation.

What does Christian Science teach that can be regarded as accurate, true, reliable, and demonstrable? It teaches that God is the divine Principle of all real being, the only Mind and Life, the only creator and controller. It is undeniable that the perfect creator evolves a perfect creation. Thus, in the universe of perfect Mind there is not a flaw, mistake, or defect. There is nothing that can deteriorate or decay. Thus man, the highest representative of eternal Life, is spiritual, perfect, and complete. There is nothing that can be added to Spirit's creation, or taken from it, since completeness is fundamental to divinity. Again in Genesis (2:1) we read, "Thus the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them."

In reality there is no occasion, no necessity, for supposition, since spiritual truth pervades the real universe. But when we consider so-called material existence, we find a world of supposition, of misconception, of darkness. There is no connection, however, between a false sense of existence and spiritual reality. The one is hypothetical and unreal, the other veritable and real. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 390), "It is our ignorance of God, the divine Principle, which produces apparent discord, and the right understanding of Him restores harmony." Mortals suppose and speculate simply because of ignorance of God, and so invent for themselves the foreboding superstitions which dominate them.

Man, as the likeness of God, is indissolubly united to Soul, the source of all true ideas, and infallibly expresses only that which is unerring, true, and intelligent. The five physical senses misrepresent the essence and substance of reality, and reliance upon these deceitful senses causes misapprehension. Christian Science adequately differentiates between what is real and what is unreal.

Supposition and superstition spring from error, the belief that matter is an entity, possessing substance, intelligence, and life. Those who understand Christian Science are not deceived by this fallacy, real as it may seem, for they understand that all substance, intelligence, power, belong to Spirit and not to matter, to eternal good and not to evil, to omnipotent Truth and not to error. Is not the truth about God and man the only savior from all the fallacies and fables of material existence? And since the understanding of spiritual being establishes health and harmony, must it not of necessity be correct to accomplish good works? That which is spiritually understood may be demonstrated, and no other evidence is required.

Christian Science reveals the nothingness of matter, and the completeness, the allness, of Spirit. Anything God-endowed could not be the source of misery and discord, as is mortal mind or matter. Whatever God creates, He maintains, since, to boundless Love, there is no imperfection. And no cause or power exists in opposition to limitless Truth. Mrs. Eddy states (*ibid.*, p. 278): "In Spirit there is no matter, even as in Truth there is no error, and in good no evil. It is a false supposition, the notion that there is real substance-matter, the opposite of Spirit."

As spiritual enlightenment and understanding take possession of human consciousness, ignorance and supposition must diminish until they disappear. There can be no supposition about that which is understood. Spiritual understanding of God, man, and the universe is all that is needed to set mankind free from sickness, sin, poverty, unhappiness, strife. In no other way can we reach the goal of eternal Life, where spiritual harmony is fully demonstrated. The divine Mind is continuously imparting true concepts of health, harmony, and strength; and proportionately as our apprehension of these divine concepts increases, do we realize salvation from belief in error.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Verständnis im Gegensatz zu Vermutung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Christlichen Wissenschafter sind reichlich gesegnet, indem sie erkennen, daß die Wahrheiten des göttlichen Gemüts allgemein zugänglich sind und bei jedem denkbaren Bestreben und in jeder Umgebung angewandt werden können. Geistiges Verständnis schließt die Notwendigkeit des Vermutens oder Annehmens aus. Das allwissende Gemüt weiß; und was Gott weiß, ist ewig wahr.

Da das richtige Verständnis alles Wirklichen zur praktischen Anwendung zur Verfügung steht, wäre es dann nicht gut, danach zu trachten, anstatt in falschen Annahmen umherzuirren. Im 1. Buch Mose (K. 1, 3) lesen wir: „Und Gott sprach: Es werde Licht! und es ward Licht". Gott will nicht, daß wir in der Finsternis der Unwissenheit, des Aberglaubens oder der Grübelei bleiben.

Was lehrt die Christliche Wissenschaft, das als genau, wahr, zuverlässig und beweisbar angesehen werden kann? Sie lehrt, daß Gott das göttliche Prinzip alles wirklichen Seins, das einzige Gemüt und Leben, der einzige Schöpfer und Lenker ist. Es läßt sich nicht bestreiten, daß der vollkommene Schöpfer eine vollkommene Schöpfung hervorbringt. Somit gibt es im Weltall des vollkommenen Gemüts keine Unvollkommenheit, keinen Fehler und kein Versehen. Nichts kann entarten oder in Verfall geraten. Demnach ist der Mensch, der höchste Vertreter des ewigen Lebens, geistig, vollkommen und vollständig. Nichts kann der Schöpfung des Geistes hinzugefügt oder von ihr weggenommen werden, da Vollständigkeit grundlegend für die Gottheit ist. Wir lesen ferner im 1. Buch Mose (K. 2, 1): „Also ward vollendet Himmel und Erde mit ihrem ganzen Heer".

In Wirklichkeit liegt keine Veranlassung, keine Notwendigkeit zur Vermutung vor, da geistige Wahrheit das wirkliche Weltall durchdringt. Betrachten wir aber das sogenannte materielle Dasein, so finden wir eine Welt der Vermutung, falscher Vorstellung, der Finsternis. Zwischen einem falschen Sinn des Daseins und geistiger Wirklichkeit besteht jedoch kein Zusammenhang. Das eine ist ungewiß und unwirklich, das andere wahr und wirklich. In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 390) schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: „Unsere Unwissenheit über Gott, das göttliche Prinzip, bringt scheinbare Disharmonie hervor, und das richtige Verständnis von Ihm stellt die Harmonie wieder her". Die Sterblichen vermuten und grübeln nur aus Unkenntnis Gottes und erfinden so für sich die vielen Arten vorahnenden Aberglaubens, von denen sie beherrscht werden.

Der Mensch als das Gleichnis Gottes ist unauflöslich mit der Seele, der Quelle aller wahren Ideen, vereinigt und drückt unfehlbar nur das aus, was nicht irrt, was wahr und intelligent ist. Die fünf körperlichen Sinne stellen das Wesen und die Substanz der Wirklichkeit falsch dar, und Verlaß auf diese trügerischen Sinne verursacht Mißverständnis. Die Christliche Wissenschaft unterscheidet genau zwischen dem Wirklichen und dem Unwirklichen.

Vermutung und Aberglauben entspringen dem Irrtum, der Annahme, daß die Materie eine Wesenheit sei, die Substanz, Intelligenz und Leben besitzt. Diejenigen, die die Christliche Wissenschaft verstehen, werden durch diesen Trugschluß nicht getäuscht, so wirklich er auch scheinen mag. Denn sie verstehen, daß alle Substanz, alle Intelligenz und alle Macht nicht der Materie sondern dem Geist, nicht dem Bösen sondern dem ewigen Guten, nicht dem Irrtum sondern der allmächtigen Wahrheit angehören. Ist die Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen nicht der einzige Erlöser von allen Trugschlüssen und Fabeln des materiellen Daseins? Und da das Verständnis des geistigen Seins Gesundheit und Harmonie herstellt, muß es dann nicht unumgänglich richtig sein, gute Werke zu vollbringen? Was geistig verstanden ist, kann bewiesen werden, und keine andere Evidenz wird gefordert.

Die Christliche Wissen offenbart die Nichtsheit der Materie und die Vollständigkeit, die Allheit des Geistes. Was Gott verliehen hat, kann nicht, wie das sterbliche Gemüt oder die Materie, die Quelle des Elends und der Disharmonie sein. Was Gott erschafft, erhält Er, da es für die unbegrenzte Liebe keine Unvollkommenheit gibt. Und es gibt keine Ursache oder Macht, die der unbegrenzenten Wahrheit entgegengesetzt wäre. Mrs. Eddy erklärt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 278): „Im Geist gibt es keine Materie, ebensowenig wie es in der Wahrheit Irrtum oder im Guten Böses gibt. Die Vorstellung, daß es wirkliche Substanz-Materie gibt, das Gegenteil vom Geist, ist eine falsche Voraussetzung".

In dem Maße, wie geistige Erleuchtung und Verständnis vom menschlichen Bewußtsein Besitz ergreifen, müssen Unwissenheit und Vermutung abnehmen, bis sie verschwinden. Über das, was verstanden wird, kann es keine Vermutung geben. Geistiges Verständnis Gottes, des Menschen und des Weltalls ist das einzige, was nötig ist, die Menschheit von Krankheit, Sünde, Armut, Unglückseligkeit und Kampf zu befreien. Auf keine andere Art können wir das Ziel, das ewige Leben, wo die geistige Harmonie völlig bewiesen ist, erreichen. Das göttliche Gemüt teilt unaufhörlich wahre Begriffe von Gesundheit, Harmonie und Stärke mit; und in dem Verhältnis, wie unser Erfassen dieser göttlichen Begriffe zunimmt, verwirklichen wir Erlösung vom Glauben an Irrtum.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.).

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Peace Program Proposed Via Class Struggle

Substitution for the War 'Habit' Suggested by Labor Speaker

Wellesley Parley

C. I. O. Theories Discussed by Tucker P. Smith at Institute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 3—Theories on which the C. I. O. campaign is based—both economic, ethical and political—were stated clearly and bluntly at the New England Institute of International Relations at Wellesley College last night by Tucker P. Smith, director of the Brookwood Labor College at Katonah, N. Y., which is devoted to the training of labor leaders and organizers.

Mr. Smith returned this morning to Detroit where he is an active leader in the effort to extend the membership of the United Automobile Workers of America. He made a flying trip to Wellesley to join in the discussions at the institute and give an authoritative statement of the C. I. O. position in the field of international relations.

The subject of Mr. Smith's lecture in Alumnae Hall last night was "Breaking the War Habit," but in the discussion which followed, as well as in group discussions on the campus earlier in the day, he turned to a more general explanation of C. I. O. theories and strategy.

Briefly, his plan for the ending of war between nations was to "substitute one habit for another"—in this case substituting temporary class warfare for international conflict.

Asked by several ministers present if he believed industrial and international strife could be healed through Christian principles, Mr. Smith replied that he had the "very greatest respect" for these principles but was convinced that Christian ideals could not be applied in the world today.

Division of Opinion

It was noticeable that as the general discussion became somewhat heated, Mr. Smith's rejoinders to critical questions were supported with applause by the group of younger institute members, including college students, while the statements of those representing the hope that applied Christianity could bring a better social order, were applauded with equal vigor by the more mature section of the gathering.

"Our objective in the international field," he declared, "is to change the group loyalties of the masses. In place of long-outmoded loyalties to some 60 artificially separated nationalities controlled by bourgeois governments, we intend to develop class loyalty—loyalty to the single working class which performs all the useful labor in every country and is exploited in most of them by capitalist employers.

"We must substitute class consciousness for nationalistic consciousness, and hatred for exploiters in place of hatred for other nations

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Police in Somerville May Collect Tax Bills

In Boston Today

Police as Tax Collectors Urged

Use of police to collect Somerville taxes was proposed today by Irving Wessman, city treasurer.

He reported a total of $131,065 still outstanding for poll, personal and automobile taxes for the years 192[illegible] to 1934 and said bankers negotiating Somerville loans had recommended stringent collection efforts.

Lists are being compiled, Mr. Wessman disclosed, of the delinquent taxpayers by streets. When these are completed copies will be given policemen on the respective beats and they will be instructed to question the persons if they still reside in the neighborhood, or attempt to trace them if they have moved.

Bonfires to Open Holiday Activity

Bonfires at Smith playground, Brighton, and at other points in the metropolitan area, will flare at midnight tomorrow as signal for the celebration of Independence Day. Outside the city, many towns have planned to make tonight their big night, with fireworks displays under American Legion auspices, rather than postpone the celebration over Sunday.

The Weather Man bulletins a change in today's unsettled, threatening weather late tonight. Indications are that the weather will become fair late tonight and holiday weather will prevail through Sunday.

On Monday morning Boston will begin its 154th municipal observance on a schedule which carries through the forenoon and then resumes on Boston Common, at the Frog Pond, with a patriotic community festival from 8 to 10 that night. Fireworks will follow on the athletic field. Similar displays will be staged at eight other parks and playgrounds of the city.

At 9 a. m. the flag will be raised at City Hall. There will be a parade and escort for the Mayor and city officials to Boston Common for the flag raising and ceremonies at the flag pole, at 9:25 a. m.

At 10 a. m. the Declaration of Independence will be read from the Old State House balcony, where it was first presented to the citizens of Boston in 1776. At 10:45 the Oration Exercises, "a ceremony of ancient and continued interest since 1783" will begin in Faneuil Hall.

An additional feature will be an athletic meet at 10 a. m. at Franklin Field. This will be conducted under the auspices of the N. E. A. A. U. and will be open to registered amateurs.

District or neighborhood programs will be conducted in 25 sections of the city under the guidance of members of the City Council. Morning and afternoon programs have been arranged particularly for children—not overlooking ice cream.

Stock Sought To Avert Strike

Declaring that a strike will put the company out of existence, Edward M. Peters of Medford, executor under the will of the late James D. P. Wingate, today filed a petition for a writ of mandamus with the clerk of the Supreme Court, to compel Helen Kelley, treasurer of the Medford Publishing Company, to transfer 71 shares of stock to him in order to call a meeting of stockholders to avert a strike by the publishing company employees.

The petitioner, who is a vice-president of the company, holds one share of the 100 shares of stock. He states that under the by-laws he has no right to call a meeting of stockholders and if he called the meeting he could not vote the 71 shares which constitute the bulk of the Wingate estate. The Wingate will is being contested in the Middlesex County Probate Court.

Unless this meeting of stockholders is called, Peters recites, in order to reach an agreement with the employees, the workers will go out on strike. In the meantime, the petition says, "the corporation is drifting toward disruption and bankruptcy with no person having sufficient authority to direct it."

The Medford Publishing Company prints the Medford Mercury.

Armenian Women Close Convention

Election of officers and preparation of the coming year's work in the United States and abroad marks the closing today of the Armenian Relief Corps' 17th annual five-day convention in Hairenik Hall.

During the first four days of the convention new resolutions were drawn up concerning the organization's educational, charitable and hospital work all over the world.

In honor of the 100 visiting delegates from all over the United States the group sponsored a special banquet last night at the Princeton Cafe. Mrs. Alice Turnamian of Union City, N. J., has been chairman during the convention.

Mayor to Have Chance to Appear

Mayor Mansfield will be given an opportunity to appear before the Finance Commission and make any statement he wishes to make after all the testimony on the Codman Hill Construction Company investigation is in, Special Counsel George R. Parnum announced today.

Mr. Parnum said several other high city officials will be given a similar opportunity to shed light on work the company did for the George Robert White fund.

He estimated that the hearing will continue until late in July and even longer if the White fund officers call in experts.

Men or Women, Who Are Better At Spinning?

Tests Arranged at R. I. Mills to Settle Controversy

Three-Month Plan

Federal Conciliator Aims to End Incentive for Union Walkout

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOONSOCKET, R. I., July 3—A novel test to determine whether women or men are more efficient in operating spinning frames in woolen mills is to be conducted here by a federal official.

The purpose is not merely to settle an academic question as to the relative superiority of the sexes, but to decide which sex shall be employed in Woonsocket mills.

Men and women will be subject to practical tests in five spinning mills during the next three months, to check the theory of the manufacturers that women are superior.

The tests have been devised, according to information obtained in labor circles, by Gerald D. Reilly, federal labor conciliator, as the final answer to the labor controversy that has torn this industrial city for the past five months.

It all began when the mill managements announced abolition of one of three shifts and probable replacement of men with women spinners. The men, 1800 strong, protested and went on strike.

The owners explained that they considered women spinners more efficient. They held to this view, even when reminded that they were paying women less than men—around $23 weekly, compared to $35 for the masculine operators.

For months the mills were idle, as attempts at a settlement failed. It was reported that the men offered to work for less than previously, provided the women were barred.

A truce was reached recently through the efforts of Gov. Robert E. Quinn and state Director of Labor Thomas E. McMahon. The men went back to work, but the controversy remained unsettled.

The situation was so serious during the early days of the strike that Joseph Schmetz, president of the Independent Textile Union, which called the walk-out, threatened to turn his organization over to the Committee for Industrial Organization. He later announced that the group had nothing to gain by affiliation.

A general strike was also threatened, but this was abandoned when an assessment was placed on more than 9000 members of the I. T. U. to aid the strikers.

Warwick Committee Uncovers Fraud In Handling of Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARWICK, R. I., July 3—A special committee of the Warwick City Council, which is investigating the handling of relief under a previous Democratic administration, reported today that it has uncovered, in its audit of the books, issuance of at least 70 orders for food and clothing to allegedly fictitious persons.

Numerous persons on relief, in whose names orders had been issued, never received the commodities, according to the committee.

George C. Salisbury, who succeeded as director of public welfare last January, when the control of the city changed hands, told the committee that he found allegedly fraudulent orders when he took charge of the Warwick relief organization.

Leaders and Symbols of C. I. O. Campaign

C. I. O. in New England
Upper—C. I. O. Buttons (Left to Right) Steel Workers Organizing Committee, United Mine Workers of America, United Rubber Workers of America, Steel Workers-C. I. O. Organizer
Left Center—Thomas F. Burns, Chairman of the New England Council of the C. I. O.
Right Center—Michael F. Widman, New England Regional Director of the C. I. O.
Lower—Cartoon on C. I. O. in Textile Industry

Ocean Travel Hits New Peak as 2200 Sail From Boston

Week-End Sailings

Ocean travel touched new peaks today with 1200 passengers sailing from Boston on deep-water liners, the majority for the British Isles, and another 1000 on coastwise steamers. The Eastern Steamship Lines New York boat alone is booked to capacity for tonight's sailing with 800 embarking. A similar number left last night, in addition to 900 on the Yarmouth and Saint John steamers.

Vacationists and even the "week-enders" visiting the Canadian Provinces, are learning of the improved highways in Canada and are taking their motorcars along with them on the steamers in increasing numbers. Nearly 100 automobiles were taken out on the two vessels leaving last night for Yarmouth, N. S., and for Saint John, N. B.

Three outbound deep-water passenger liners in the week-end marine parade of 28 ships sail today, while four others are inbound and due Sunday and Monday. One of these, the American Export Lines steamer Exeter from Mediterranean ports, due Monday, is slowing down and will arrive on Tuesday morning, because of the holiday.

Cunard White Star's Samaria from Liverpool, Greenock and Belfast, and United States Lines' American Banker from London are both due early Sunday morning. Canada

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

C. I. O. Seeks to Weld Labor Into Strong Political Body

A throng of more than 10,000 men and women stood densely packed together on the common at Lawrence, Mass., recently, eyes intent upon a small, flag-draped bandstand at the edge of a group of trees.

Upon the stand, a heavy-set man with gray, bushy hair that blew in the breeze and a spray of lilies of the valley conspicuous in his button hole, was speaking.

His audience was comprised of mill hands and their wives from the highly industrialized Merrimac Valley.

The speaker riveted their attention with slow, measured phrases based obviously on a background of classic reading and emphasized occasionally by the gentle tapping of a table with his forefinger.

Leader of 2,000,000

He was John L. Lewis, formerly a coal miner and labor organizer, and now chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, leader of its more than 2,000,000 members.

"If you organize," he was saying, "your unions will become forums for the discussion and crystallization of ideas regarding public policies. Your opinions will be taken by the Government for the running of this country.

"The average Congressman doesn't care what the workers think, unless they are organized. But then, how quick, oh how quick, they respond!

"I was at the White House yesterday conferring with the President about some bills in Congress. But the President didn't ask my advice because he cared about my personal opinion. He asked me because of the vast number of workers I represent.

March of Millions

"Are you going to join this mighty march of millions of men, marching toward their destiny as free men?"

It was a sugar-coated appeal to workers to join the C. I. O., but it disclosed the ultimate goal of those who are leading this new labor organization.

For, Mr. Lewis and his 1000 organizers speak almost equally of better living conditions and added political power to be sought for the American working man.

A typical instance of this is found in an article by Len De Caux, editor of the Union News Service of the C. I. O., in the latest issue of his official clip-sheet published at the C. I. O. Washington, D. C., headquarters.

"Having established itself firmly in the basic industries, the C. I. O.," he says, "is proceeding to expand into all other industries, to organize white-collar as well as manual workers, and to assume the stature, politically as well as industrially, of a movement representing the whole American working population."

The importance of union organization in gaining political power is stressed in a leaflet published at the Washington headquarters and now being distributed among New England workers.

"The C. I. O.," it says, "permits nothing to interfere with its organization work. The C. I. O. unions are active in politics, but they know that real political strength comes out of strong unions."

It is simply a matter of arithmetic, C. I. O. officials say. You start with the 30,000,000 workers in American industries, subtract the 5,000,000 who already are union members, and have left 25,000,000 to be organized into a voting army by the C. I. O.

Whether the organization will succeed at this task is debatable. Opposition already has been expressed in varying degrees in each of the New England states. In the midwest, a strike appears blocked, at least temporarily, by independent steel companies.

Yet, even if the C. I. O. falls far short of its goal, it may become a great political alliance, seeking legislation and electing officers who will favor their special group.

Bacon Defeat Cited

What this will mean in New England can best be grasped from a study of what the older and still influential American Federation of Labor has done in such states as Massachusetts. Here, its attacks upon the record of Gaspar G. Bacon in regard to labor legislation were a vital factor in his defeat as a candidate for Governor by James M. Curley in 1934.

In a wide range of subjects, the federation has brought pressure to bear upon Massachusetts legislators. Such measures as unemployment insurance, old-age assistance and the "Baby Wagner Act" have been passed with the federation's support. In the past three years, more legislation desired by the A. F. of L. has been passed than at any previous time during the last 20 years.

As the C. I. O.'s enrollment grows, a political rivalry is developing with the A. F. of L. When, and if, the C. I. O.'s national membership exceeds the 3,000,000 figure of its older competitor it is expected to demand a primary position as spokesman for American labor.

This is indicated in a blistering attack upon the A. F. of L. made by Mr. Le Caux in his article in the Union News Service. After referring to the new C. I. O. campaign to enroll 800,000 federal civil employees under the Lewis banner, he continues:

"Politically, the A. F. of L. has long occupied the status of a butler—a minor, if worthy, hanger-on of the ruling powers. It has been treated as a body comparatively low in the social roster—to be con-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

C. I. O. Leaders Freed in Maine Pending Appeal

Six Granted Release in Bail After Nearly Two Months in Jail

On Habeas Corpus

Court Says Acts Are Not Condoned by Present Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, July 3—Six New England officials of the Committee for Industrial Organization were freed from jail today after imprisonment for nearly two months in connection with the 90-day Lewiston and Auburn shoe strife.

Their freedom did not set aside their convictions, however, but merely allowed their release in bail pending appeals to the federal courts.

Those released were Powers Hapgood, secretary of the New England council of the C. I. O.; Sidney Grant, of Boston, C. I. O. attorney; William J. Mackesy, John D. Nolan, Paul Salvaggio and Martin J. Lawless of Massachusetts, C. I. O. organizers.

In freeing the men under bond of $2000 each on a writ of habeas corpus, Justice Sidney St. Felix Thaxter of the Supreme Court warned them he was not condoning anything they had done.

"While Maine officials intend to see that the C. I. O. organizers are accorded all legal rights," he declared, "they also intend to see that men and women have an unhindered right to work. Public officials intend to preserve the peace."

In preserving order and the right of citizens to work, public officials will have "the united support of every citizen of this State who believes in orderly government."

A seventh member of the jailed group, Ernest Henry, another Massachusetts C. I. O. organizer, was confined to a Lewiston hospital. Justice Thaxter said he might go there to effect Mr. Henry's release under similar bail.

The seven men were sentenced to six months in Androscoggin County prison on May 7 after conviction by a jury on charges of contempt of court. The charges were brought by Lewiston-Auburn manufacturers for alleged violation of an injunction outlawing the strike.

In declaring the men were entitled to their freedom in bail, pending hearing of exceptions to their convictions and pending settlement of jurisdictional questions raised in the federal courts, Justice Thaxter earlier this week over-ruled his colleague, Justice Harry Manser, who had denied them bail two months ago.

Bus Drivers Strike For Higher Wages and Recognition of Union

MAYNARD, Mass., July 3 (AP)—Drivers of the Lovell Bus Company, which serves 18 towns, several of them in Greater Boston, struck today for higher wages and union recognition.

Many suburbanites, after waiting an hour or two for their usual buses, had to seek other means of transportation. In some of the towns there is no other bus service.

P. J. O'Brien, member of the executive board of the Amalgamated Association of Street Car and Railway Employees, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, declared the strikers were demanding 70 cents an hour and recognition of the union.

Union Suspends Engineers For Action During Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 3 — Four members of the Union of Operating Engineers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have been suspended because they worked at the incinerator during the recent strike of public works employees.

Announcement was made by James J. Carroll, president and organizer for the local here.

Although the engineers in their defense claimed that they were "locked in" during the strike, they are alleged to have operated the steam system in defiance of union orders.

Providence Takes Steps to Remove Bicycle Hazards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 3—This city's Board of Aldermen has taken steps to control the use of bicycles and curb a serious traffic hazard that has been worrying police.

An ordinance prohibiting renting of bicycles to children under 16 years of age without the written consent of the parents has been approved. Concurrence by the Common Council is necessary. Because the council does not meet again until September, the matter will rest through the summer with no further action.

Mayor James E. Dunne broke a tie vote to prevent the measure's being sidetracked into committee.

Considerable opposition was raised to the proposal. Several aldermen expressed the opinion a better plan would be to restrict use of bicycles on main-traveled highways by children and pointed out that the measure under consideration applied only to rented cycles.

Alderman Frank Rao, who introduced the measure, said bicycle renting shops had opened up in all parts of the city. Much of the present traffic danger would be eliminated, he said, if control were exercised over these establishments.

Industrial Opportunities Seen for Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 3—Dr. John M. Thomas of Montpelier was elected president of the State Chamber of Commerce at the annual meeting held here. Increased possibilities in manufacturing, recreation and agriculture were discussed by various speakers on the program. Ralph E. Flanders of Springfield, industrialist and economist, foresaw an industrial future for New England as a whole and for Vermont in particular in the production of quality goods. "The principal assets of our State

The Week in Vermont

are its soil, its forests, its scenery, its people and its reputation," he said.

"It is true," he admitted, "that we labor against handicaps which did not affect us in the past, of which the principal bar to growth and to continued operation is the undistributed profits tax. Any small company employing a few men and displaying the necessary intelligence and skill in its staff of managers and workers to develop into a large industry employing hundreds, instead of tens, under present conditions will find it exceptionally difficult to grow by normal process of turning its profits back into expansion. In the same way, firms of this type, whose business is subject to wide fluctuations, will find it much more difficult to provide continuing employment to the workers depending upon them than they have in the past."

Mr. Flanders declared the growth of industries in Vermont from the inside was more to be desired than industries invited in from outside. "There is danger," he said, "of our being too enterprising in getting industries here which are seeking 'better labor conditions.' We do have better labor conditions; these labor conditions are not based on laws favorable to the employer and we should be very wary of passing legislation of this sort. To my mind the ordinary statutes governing business relations and the established body of common law offer all the protection needed by the worker against the employer and of the employer against the worker."

Agricultural products of superior type such as are produced in Denmark and high-grade woolens for which England is noted, he suggested as the kind of business Vermont must develop. Mr. Flanders referred to the Guild of Vermont Industries in Weston as a "village industry of a highly desirable type."

Declaring the average farmer pays more taxes in proportion to his net income than the average man in any other class, H. H. Varney, of the Vermont Extension Service, told State Chamber members, that there was need for better balance between agriculture and the rest of society. The difference between what the farmer receives for his products and what he must pay for manufactured goods used in his business, is out of all proportion, he said. Group action is necessary to achieve a proper balance; he added, and "if that balance is not regained and maintained neither agriculture nor the rest of society will prosper."

Edmund Deschenes, general manager of the Central Vermont Rail-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Threatening early tonight, followed by fair late tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; Sunday night or Monday showers are probable; gentle to variable and westerly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Sunday, showers Sunday night or Monday; slightly cooler on the coast Sunday.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Sunday, showers Sunday night; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Sunday, showers Sunday night or Monday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate shifting winds and generally fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Weather Outlook for the Week Beginning Monday:

North and Middle Atlantic States: Local thundershowers Monday and showers again Wednesday or Thursday. Otherwise generally fair. Temperature above normal Monday, slightly cooler Tuesday, warmer middle of week and cooler by Thursday night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	66	79	Minneapolis	72	92
Bermuda	78	78	New Orleans	78	92
Chicago	70	84	New York	70	82
Denver	64	88	Philadelphia	68	82
Helena	52	86	St. Louis	72	92
Jacksonville	76	90	San Francisco	52	72
Los Angeles	54	90	Washington	70	86
Miami	82	86			

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., July 3.
B—Maximum, July 2.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 7:32 p. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Sunday, 8:07 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 8:31 p. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Monday, 8:50 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Monday, 9:11 p. m.; height 11.2 feet.
Tuesday, 10 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:30 tonight.
Light all vehicles at 8:46 Sunday night.
Light all vehicles at 9:30 Monday night.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"The Girl Said No," a Grand National Picture presented by Edw. L. Alperson. Featuring William Danforth, Vera Ross, Vivian Hart, Irene Hervey, Robert Armstrong, Paula Stone, Ed Brophy and others. 2:30 and 8:30.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
Closing Night

"Stars and Stripes Forever," March ..... Sousa
Overture to "The Barber of Seville," ..... Rossini
Minuet (String Orchestra) ..... Boisen
Gypsy Dance from "Carmen" ..... Bizet
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Meditation from "Thais" ..... Massenet
Violin Solo: Julius Theodorowicz
Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg" ..... Wagner
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
"Prayer of Thanksgiving," Old Dutch Hymn ..... Valerius-Kremser
American Fantasy ..... Herbert

Movies

State and Orpheum—
"Captains Courageous," featuring Spencer Tracy, Lionel Barrymore and Freddie Bartholomew. Orpheum: 9:30 a.m. Both theaters: 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 9:45.

Boston—
"Nobody's Baby," with Patsy Kelly, Lyda Roberti and Lynne Overman. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:55. Also "When Thief Meets Thief," featuring Douglas Fairbanks Jr., Valerie Hobson and Alan Hale. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:30, 10:10.

Fine Arts—
Roland Young in "The Man Who Could Work Miracles." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Metropolitan—
"Sing and Be Happy," featuring Tony Martin, Dixie Dunbar, Joan Davis and Helen Westley. 11:54 a. m., 2, 4:43, 7:30, 10:15. Stage: "Ruby Keeler," Gus Van, the Swing-a-Pators.

Fenway and Paramount—
"The Last Train From Madrid," with Dorothy Lamour, Lew Ayres, Gilbert Roland, Karen Morley and others. Fenway: 1:30, 4:15, 7:15, 9:45. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:00, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Hotel Haywire," featuring Lynne Overman and Leo Carrillo. Fenway: 3:00, 5:35, 8:20. Paramount: 9:00 a. m., 12:00, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

Radio Programs
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University—
"Night Must Fall," featuring Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell. 2:30, 5, 9:30. Also "Oh, Doctor," starring Edward Everett Horton. 1:30, 4:00, 8:15.

Tremont—
"White Angel," starring Kay Francis and Ian Hunter. 9:05 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10. Also "Rose Marie," featuring Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 8:50, 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55.

South Station Theater—
Lee Tracy and Bob Burns in "Cinema Circus." Singapore travel picture, "Shorty the Monkey," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Memorial—
"New Faces of 1937," featuring Joe Penner, Milton Berle, Parkyakarkus, Harriet Hilliard, William Brady, Jerome Cowan and Thelma Leeds. 10 a. m., 1:01, 4:02, 7:03, 10:04. Also "The 13th Chair," with Madge Evans, Lewis Stone, Elissa Landi and Ralph Forbes. 11:40 a. m., 2:05, 5:01, 8:04.

Coolidge Corner—
"Cafe Metropole," with Loretta Young and Tyrone Power, 3:45, 6:40, 9:10. Also "When Love is Young," with Virginia Bruce, Kent Taylor and Walter Brennan. 1:35, 4, 7:10. Also "March of Time," 3:15, 6:30, 9:20.

Uptown—
"Cafe Metropole," with Loretta Young and Tyrone Power, 1:30, 5:40, 10:10. Also "Man of Iron," featuring Claudette Colbert and Robert Young. 1:15, 4:50, 8:20.

Exeter—
"Cafe Metropole," featuring Loretta Young and Tyrone Power, 3:30, 6:30, 9:10. Also "Step Lively, Jeeves," with Arthur Treacher and Patricia Ellis. 2:10, 5, 7:50.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Modern—
"Kid Galahad," featuring Bette Davis. 9:10 a. m., 12:00, 3:15, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Woman Chases Man," with Miriam Hopkins and Joel McCrea. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:30.

Other Events

Field and Forest Club—
Vacation party at Oak Crest Inn, Falmouth Heights on Cape Cod. July 3-10.

Tomorrow

Music

St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset—
Fourth recital on the carillon by Edward B. Gammons, president of the Guild of Carillonneurs. 3:30.

WPA Band Concert—
Commonwealth Symphonic Band under the direction of Alfonso D'Avino. Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common. 8:30.

Tuesday

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on Greek Art by Mrs. Tanner. 11.

Boston School Committee—
Conference of members will be held in the Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street. 4.

Concerts to Come

Brookline Shell—
Concert by the Boston Concert Band. Wm. A. Harrington-Sargent, conductor. Dean Road, 8 p. m., July 4.

Lesley School of Music—
Concert by Elinor Schoettle, pianist. Community Music Room, Church Street, Cambridge, 8:15, July 6.

Fogg Art Museum—
Informal concert of organ and instrumental music. Harvard University, Cambridge. 3-4, July 7, 14, 21, 28, Aug. 4 and 11.

Fortnoon Bandstand—
Concert by the Boston Concert Band. Wm. A. Harrington-Sargent, conductor. Boston Common. 12 noon, July 7.

Brookline Shell—
Symphonic-Swing Orchestra. Al Stella, conductor. Also The Continentals. Charles M. Hector, conductor. Dean Road, 8 p. m., July 6.

Fortnoon Bandstand—
Concert by the Commonwealth Symphonic Band. Alfonso D'Avino, conductor. Boston Common. 12 noon, July 8.

Peace Program Proposed Through 'Class' Struggle

(Continued From Page 9)

—inspired by propaganda issued by capitalists.

"We must work towards the election by the mass of workers, of men from their own ranks, to control the government of all countries. We must eventually take over the press and educational institutions."

With these steps taken, Mr. Smith asserted, and with employers "put to work" in company with "professional classes parasitic upon the bourgeoisie," the causes of both industrial and international conflicts will have been removed.

Propagandists Criticised

In his lecture Mr. Smith complained of the plan of propagandists in which "demons" are set up for the masses to associate with their troubles and to concentrate upon knocking down. Among these, he said, was the figure of the Kaiser during the World War.

In discussion following the lecture it was suggested that the lecturer himself was using the class of "employers" or "exploiters," which he sometimes referred to as the "bourgeosie" also, as a "demon" in exactly the same way—by directing the attack of "the masses" upon it with the promise that in its removal lay the road to "prosperity." "Freedom" was barely mentioned during the evening.

The institute this evening takes time to ruminate over the many ideas which have been presented to it during the first week of its session at Wellesley. The next public evening lecture is scheduled for tomorrow at 8:15 in Alumnae Hall. It will be given by the Rev. Nelson E. P. Liu of Ichang, China, at a joint meeting of the institute and the Episcopal Conference for Church Work, which is also in session on the campus. The subject will be "The Contribution of Christian Missions in China."

One of the most important events on the institute schedule is the panel discussion of "Which Way Peace?" on Monday night, in which Brig.-Gen. Daniel A. Needham; Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War; Dr. Hugo F. Simon, former German consul general in Chicago and member of the German general staff during the World War; the Rev. J. Burford Parry of the Wellesley Congregational Church; Francis J. Russell, Boston lawyer; and Mrs. Frank L. Nason, State Regent of the D. A. R., have agreed to speak.

State Fund to Aid Annual Fall Fairs

More than 125 agricultural fairs and exhibits will receive an increase in state premium money from the State Department of Agriculture this year, according to an announcement made today. The increase was made possible by the Legislature restoring the appropriation for this purpose to $30,000, where it had been for many years until 1936, when it was reduced to $25,000.

Going back to the former level enables the Department of Agriculture to allot additional money to each of these fairs. This will encourage farmers and result in increased numbers of exhibits. The allotments made cover 14 major fairs, 35 community fairs, 66 Grange fairs and 10 poultry and rabbit shows. This is an increase over the number of fairs which received money last year, the increase coming largely in the number of Grange fairs which qualified to receive this state assistance.

In addition to these direct premiums from the state, the appropriation covers a generous contribution to the 4H Camp at Amherst, support of the Union Agricultural Meetings at Worcester and certain other agricultural projects of proved value and interest to farmers. The Eastern States Exposition and Brockton Fair do not receive direct premium money from the state, as each has the advantage of a state building and state exhibits.

Under the plan which has been developed through the past 20 years by the department, the state premium money is allotted only to such fairs and exhibits as meet definite standards. The premiums are paid direct by the department and are in addition to prizes which are offered by the fairs themselves.

Minimizing Auto Hazards

Wide World

Applying the Safety Belt

George Hill, Manager Boston Bureau of Wide World Photos, Watches Motor Vehicle Inspector Charles J. McCabe Adjust His Invention

Senator Lonergan Opposes Court Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 3—Senator Augustine Lonergan (D) of Connecticut, today in his first utterance on the Supreme Court issue, came out against President Roosevelt's enlargement plan and against all compromise proposals that are not embodied in constitutional amendments.

Breaking a silence he has maintained since the President made his proposal last winter, Senator Lonergan stated that "I am opposed to the court proposal or any compromise thereto, except along constitutional lines." The reference to "constitutional lines" it was stated, refers to constitutional amendments.

Worcester Firm Wrecked in Move By Racketeers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 3—The wrecking of cleaning and pressing equipment, as well as the spoliation of hundreds of suits and dresses in a large cleaning and dyeing establishment early June 30 is believed by the police to be the opening move of racketeers to force certain cleaning concerns into raising their prices and signing up with a union.

When Harry H. Elkind, owner of the Addison Cleaners & Dyers, Inc., 317 Hamilton Street, which employs about 50 persons, opened his place of business June 30 he found the place virtually in ruins. Several racks of men's clothing ready for delivery to owners had been spoiled beyond repair through the use of razor-sharp knives, while rack after rack of women's summer dresses had been sprayed with a combination of ink and sulphuric acid.

Pressing machines and vats were destroyed with sledge hammers, and one large pressing stand was a heap of ashes.

Total damage was estimated at between $5000 and $7000, and no insurance was carried on the clothing, according to Mr. Elkind.

Police are at a loss to determine exactly what factors are back of this destructive action. One reason is that efforts are now being made in Worcester to organize both the employers in the cleaning business and their employees. The employers' organization is known as the Independent Central Massachusetts Industrial Union, with quarters at 107 Front Street. The owners of seven cleaning establishments joined this organization last week and on June 28 announced a 50 per cent increase in prices.

A drive has been going on by the CIO in Worcester for the last two weeks to organize all employees in cleaning establishments and reports indicate that the organizers experienced some difficulty in interesting the Elkind employees.

Radio Offers 'Voice Disguiser'

Behind the Microphone

Radio, always the diplomat, now has a "voice disguiser" on a husband-wife program so that speakers may remain anonymous when necessary. It's the "Husbands and Wives" program on the NBC-Blue network, Tuesdays at 8 p. m. As a further precaution against recognition a screen can be thrown across the front of the stage so that the speakers may be concealed from the studio audience.

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European Programs

Big events awaiting an "airing" from abroad are: Denmark: Danish-American folk festival, July 4; France: international automobile race at Monthlery, July 4; France: Bastille Day celebration and parade in Paris, July 14; Austria: concert of Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor, July 17; England: Davis Cup tennis interzone finals from Wimbledon, July 17; Germany: Bayreuth Festival, July 22; England: Davis Cup tennis challenge round, Wimbledon, July 24; Germany: grand prize of Germany auto race, July 24.

Austria: Salzburg Music Festival, July 24; Germany: seventy-fifth anniversary of German Saengerbund, from Breslau, July 28; Norway: St. Olaf's Day, Trondheim, July 28.

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Dr. Charles M. Courboin, organist who played at the Roosevelt-du Pont wedding, has been signed for an exclusive series of organ recitals over the Mutual system beginning in the autumn . . . NBC and CBS are both going to relay the Grant Park concerts from Chicago; NBC will pick up concerts on July 3, July 7, and other dates to be announced; CBS is picking up concerts on July 6, 13, 20, 27; Aug. 3, 10, 17, 24 . . . both CBS and NBC maestros will be heard conducting concerts in series . . . international relays from Denmark, France and Japan on NBC will mark part of NBC's celebration of Fourth.

'Swing Fugue'

Mark Warnow's "Blue Velvet" musical periods, back on the CBS network every Tuesday night at 10:30 p. m., offer again the "swing fugue" which attracted musical interest last year . . . This feature introduces a fugue in the Bach manner, "swing" in the modern manner . . . Other new features will be a modern popular composition played in the manner of the old masters . . . Also the "Tune Teasers," music both classical and popular, played without titles with the audience to guess the name, will be revived.

A. D. H.

Boston Shippers Wait Dockage Fee Decision

Port of Boston Log

Voluminous testimony as to the merits of a dockage charge today went to Washington, after a two-day hearing at the Boston Federal Building over the question: "Does the lease of the Army Base, government-owned terminal, to the Piers Operating Company, permit a dockage charge for ships that use the terminal?"

Nearly two months ago the Piers Operating Company, the Mystic Terminal Company, a subsidiary of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and operators of the B. & M. piers at Mystic and Hoosac docks, as well as the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad piers 1 and 4 in South Boston, and Wiggin Terminal in the Mystic River, notified the shipping world that a dockage charge of 10 cents a ton would be demanded for all cargo loaded and unloaded at their piers, on and after June 15.

Vigorous opposition brought about a hearing by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at which arbitration was found agreeable if any decision would be accepted by the Boston & Albany Railroad for their East Boston piers. But the Boston & Albany had not gone in on the deal and they refused to be lured in on such grounds.

Then the United States Maritime Commission, successor to the old Shipping Board) postponed the effective date of the proposed charges as far as the Army Base was concerned until July 15, and announced a hearing.

Observers at the hearing agree that a substantial quantity of valuable facts has been presented which is "good to have in the records." The consensus was that the proposed charge should be uniform at all ports or not assessed at all. The charge has been in effect since June 15 at Mystic, Hoosac, New Haven piers and Boston Tidewater Terminal.

Terminal operators supported the dockage plan at the hearing on the basis of necessary revenue for upkeep and operation of the piers. Steamship me were loud in opposition. Decision from Washington is eagerly awaited.

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While the smoke of the dockage charge "battle" at the Federal Building was still hanging low, another form of expense on the piers took off for a marked rise. Pier operators announce that beginning July 15 they will increase the dock storage charges, for shipments of freight left on the piers after "free time" expires.

In the past a charge of 12½ cents a ton was charged each day against all freight left on the piers after the specified number of days had passed after arrival that were allowed, free of charge, for removal. The new rate will be 1½ cents a hundredweight for the first three days and 3 cents a hundredweight for each day's storage thereafter.

When importers sharpen their pencils and figure it out, it means a jump from 12½ cents to 30 cents a ton and, in addition, the new plan only allows that rate to hold for three days, after which it will be just double or 60 cents a ton. The concern manifest at the dockage charge hearings thus continues.

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Admiration for the "try, try again" policy of the backers of the steamship "ferry" between Boston and Halifax, N. S., is being voiced along Atlantic Avenue, and on State Street today.

For a dozen years or more, repeated attempts have been made to establish a regular passenger and freight service between the two cities. None proved lasting. Years ago the old Plant Line offered a regular service that was dependable and an institution in the shipping world. Today there is no direct service, though steamers of the Furness Line call at both ports en route to and from Liverpool, Eng.

Now come efforts to secure the backing of the Canadian Government with a $20,000 annual subsidy for a line managed by the Farquhar Steamships, Ltd., using the steamer Parnorth, which has on several occasions been on the run while attempts were made to "make a go of it." Proponents' arguments: regular and direct service needed; can carry minimum of 1500 tourists to Canada before summer ends whose potential spending power would be $150,000.

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Boston's Custom House tower minus a horde of automobiles so tightly packed around its base that pedestrian approach is often difficult, is hard for the average citizen to visualize. Yet, beginning today, the pavement around the tower is nearly clear of automobiles.

Police conferred with Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, and a check on registration plate numbers disclosed that clerks in the building were parking all day there, that market men and office workers in that vicinity were using the "Government reservation" for a free parking ground, and that Uncle Sam did not own as much of the land around the tower as had been supposed.

Regulations apply today to the Custom House area that are in force in other city streets and the all-day parker has been routed out of another stronghold.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Frank Dailey's Or 5:15 Frank Dailey's Or. 5:30 The Boston Hour 5:45 The Boston Hour	Finish of Vanderbilt Cup auto race from Long Island .... Studio musicale	Local sport program.... Local sport program .... Kaltenmeyer's Kindergarten: sketch	Sport reports; records.. Sport reports; records.. Sport reports; records Sport reports; records..	Sport reports ..... Sport reports ..... Sport reports ..... Sport reports .....
6:00 News; sports review 6:15 "Dance Time" 6:30 Music; Sports Col. 6:45 Popular vocalists ..	News; Little Show..... Studio music; sports... News; Whither Music... "Whither Music?"; or..	Yankee News Service... Sport reports ..... "Musical Roundup" .... Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Dinner concert ..... Scores; comment ..... Sport reports ..... Sport reports	"The Monitor News"... Italian Radio Review ... Sport reports ..... Sport reports .....
7:00 Piano club ..... 7:15 Red Norvo's Orch.. 7:30 Disabled Veterans 7:45 music from Brazil	Message of Israel: speaker; organ ..... Jim's Question Bee..... Jim's Question Bee.....	A. A. U. meet ..... A. A. U. meet ..... Dramatic sketch ..... Network sport relay....	Colonial News Service.. Happy Felton's Orch... Happy Felton's Orch... "It's a Racket".....	Jimmie McHale's Orch.. "Jungle Jim" Truman Carew's Orch.. Popular songs .....
8:00 Saturday Night 8:15 Swing Club ..... 8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.; 8:45 sketch; soloists ..	Boy Scout program.... Boy Scout program.... Goldman Band ..... Goldman Band	Network sport relay.... Network sport relay ... Robin Hood Dell Concert: symphony orches-	Horace Heidt's Orch.. Horace Heidt's Orch.... Horace Heidt's Orch.. Horace Heidt's Orch....	Sport comment ..... "Cowboy Caravan" ..... "Cowboy Caravan" ..... Ivan Frank's Orch.....
9:00 "Professor Quiz"; 9:15 questions; answers 9:30 Talks, Sen. E. M. 9:45 La Follette, others	National Barn Dance: Henry Burr; soloists; vocal groups; Hoosier Hot Shots	tra, David Mendoza, conductor ..... Emery Deutsch's Orch.. Emery Deutsch's Orch..	"Louisiana Hayride".. comedy and music.... "Ecstasy"; Frederick Stark's Orchestra	Travel talk ..... Olympian Orchestra ... Dance music ..... Jimmie McHale's Orch..
10:00 Your Hit Parade: 10:15 vocalists; male 10:30 trio; guest soloist 10:45 Eton Boys, quartet	Chicago Civic Opera Orchestra concert .... "El Chico"; Spanish revue; orchestra	NBC Jamboree: comedy; soloists; orchestra .... NBC Jamboree: comedy; soloists; orchestra	"Sidewalk Quiz" ..... Movie comments .... Chicago Civic Opera Orchestra concert	Jimmie McHale's Orch.. "Organ Silhouettes" .... Milton Kellem's Or.... Al Pierrotti, sports.....
11:00 Forecasts; news .. 11:15 B. Berrigan's Orch. 11:30 Frank Dailey's Or. 11:45 Frank Dailey's Or.	News; Rondalay ..... Sport comment ..... Al Donahue's Orch..... Al Donahue's Orch.....	Yankee News Service... Jack Fisher's Orch .... Indian Powwow from Flagstaff, Ariz.	Xavier Cugat's Orch... Xavier Cugat's Orch .. Griff Williams's Or.... Griff Williams's Or....	E. Jolesnik's Orchestra E. Jolesnik's Orchestra Count Basie's Orchestra Count Basie's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Church of the Air 10:15 Church of the Air 10:30 Romany Trail; or. 10:45 Romany Trail; or.	Studio musicale ..... Relay from Paris..... Relay from Paris..... String ensemble	"Uncle Bob," children's variety program .... Stephen Foster Memorial program	Sunday Serenade ..... Sunday Serenade ..... Tremont Temple Baptist Church service...	"Operatic Airs" ..... Song Recital ..... Talk; musicale ..... Harpers Varieties .....
11:00 Morning worship at 11:15 St. Paul's Cathedral 11:30 Morning worship at 11:45 St. Paul's Cathedral	News; reports ..... Radio Journal ..... Musician Meditates"; or.. "Russian Melodies"	Talk; piano duo ..... "Bravest of the Brave": children's sketch ..... "Symphonietta"	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service .... Tremont Temple Baptist Church service....	Harpers Varieties ..... "Musical Hits" ..... "Musical Hits" ..... The Italian Hour.....
12:00 St. Paul's Cathedral 12:15 Malkin Trio; girls 12:30 Salt Lk'a City choir 12:45 and organ	Southernaires; quartet.. Southernaires; quartet.. Radio City Symphony Orchestra; soloist	Clotilde Zappala, soprano; organist .... "Serenade" popular Yankee News Service...	Colonial News Service.. "Fourth of July".... Italian string music.... Italian string music....	The Italian Hour..... The Italian Hour..... The Italian Hour..... The Italian Hour.....
1:00 News report; 'Amer- 1:15 ica Marches On' 1:30 Relay from Geneva 1:45 "Poetic Strings"....	Radio City Symphony Orchestra; soloist .... "Our Neighbors": home interviews	Question Box: talk.... Question Box: talk.... "Dreams of Long Ago": song dramatization	Key Men: quartet..... Key Men; quartet.... Music in Many Moods: soloists; orchestra	Portuguese Hour ..... Portuguese Hour ..... Portuguese Hour ..... Portuguese Hour .....
2:00 American Legion 2:15 Independence Day. 2:30 Bible drama ..... 2:45 Bible drama	Magic Key; Goldman Band; Bobby Breen; Marion Claire; Irvin S. Cobb; orchestra....	"Sunday Drivers"; Field and Hall ..... "Thatcher Colt"; dramatic sketch	Charioteers; quartet ... "Songs They Write" ... Al Jahns's Orchestra... Al Jahns's Orchestra...	"Voice of Israel"..... "Voice of Israel"..... "Voice of Israel"..... "Voice of Israel".....
3:00 Everybody's Music 3:15 Columbia Sym- 3:30 phony Orch, How- 3:45 ard Barlow, cond.	Relay from Poland..... Relay from Poland..... Relay from London.... Chuchu Martinez	"Tapestry of Melodie"; soloists; orchestra .... Widow's Sons: sketch.. Widow's Sons: sketch..	"Martha and Hal's..... "Just Between Us"..... Bill McCune's Orch..... Bill McCune's Orch....	Polish program ..... Polish program ..... Irish Minstrels ..... Organ Concert .....
4:00 Hagen spelling bee. 4:15 Hagen spelling bee. 4:30 Hagen spelling bee. 4:45 Hagen spelling bee.	Sunday Vespers: talk; mixed quartet ..... "Senator Fishface and Prof. Piggsbottle"	"Romance Melodies" .. "Musical Roundup" .. "The World Is Yours"; Smithsonian drama	Network speaker ..... Network speaker ..... Network speaker ..... Network speaker	Dance music ..... Dance music ..... "Dream Time"; music.. "Pianologues" .....
5:00 Swing Your Partner 5:15 WEEI news ..... 5:30 Guy Lombardo and 5:45 his orch.; soloists.	"There Was a Woman": drama and music.... "History of the Day" Boy Shield's Revue....	Paul Martin's Orchestra Paul Martin's Orchestra "Smiling Ed" McConnell; orchestra	Colonial Playhouse in "The Voice of 1776".. Colonial Playhouse in "The Voice of 1776"..	Young People's Church Young People's Church Young People's Church. Young People's Church.
6:00 The Chicagoans .. 6:15 The Chicagoans .. 6:30 Rubinoff's Orch.; 6:45 vocal soloists	Journal; Canadian Grenadiers Guards B'nd Golden Gate Park Band Golden Gate Park Band	Marimba melodies ..... "Supper Dance" ..... Yankee News Service.. Reports and comment..	The Cosmopolitans .... Reports and comment .... "Fun in Swingtime": Tim and Irene; orch.	"Salute to George M. Cohan ..... Dramatization ..... Dramatization .....
7:00 Columbia W'k'sp: 7:15 dramatic sketch 7:30 "Stoop and Budd"; 7:45 soloists; orchestra..	Helen Traubel, soprano; concert orchestra .... Werner Janssen's Orch.; soloist	Jane Froman; Don Ross; comedy; trio; orch. .. Fireside Recital: vocal.. Popular vocalists	Colonial News Service.. "Musical Edition" .... Cesare Sodero Directs: soloists; orchestra	"Wonder Strings" ..... "Organesque" ..... Studio report ..... Talk; musicale .....
8:00 Community Sing: 8:15 comedy; orchestra. 8:30 Jimmie Wallington; 8:45 soloists; orchestra.	"Rising Stars"; variety; orchestra ..... Boy Scout convocation from Washington	W. C. Fields; Zasu Pitts; E. Carmichael; Don Ameche; Edgar Bergen; soloist; orch.	National Boy Scout convocation, from base of Washington monument	"Speedway Thrills" .... Dance music ..... Dance music ..... Ray Perkins; music....
9:00 Universal Rhythm: 9:15 Frank Crumit; 9:30 Richard Bonelli; 9:45 Rex Chandler's Or.	Shep Field's Orchestra; Bob Hope; soloist ..... Walter Winchell ..... Choir Symphonette	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round: soloists; orch.. American Album of Familiar Music	"Hi There, Audience"; Ray Perkins; vocalist; vocal groups; Bruriloff's Orchestra	"Five Star Final" ..... "Five Star Final" ..... Popular songs; orchestra Organ recital .....
10:00 Lewisohn Stadium 10:15 Concert; Philhar- 10:30 monic Orchestra, 10:45 L. Camilleri, cond.	National Music Camp concert, relayed from Interlochen, Mich.; speakers	Sunday Party; James Melton; soloists; Tom Howard; Edmund Lowe, sketch; orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra; comedy; soloists .... "Rhythm and Romance" "Rhythm and Romance"	Good Will Hour..... Good Will Hour..... Good Will Hour..... Good Will Hour.....
11:00 News; report ..... 11:15 Gus Arnheim's Or. 11:30 J. Freeman's Orch.. 11:45 J. Freeman's Orch..	Studio reports; news.. Paul Sabin's Orchestra. Japan - United States holiday relay	News Service ..... Jerry Blaine's Orchestra Music; Molinas's Orch.. Carlos Molina's Orch.	"Rhythm and Romance" Griff Williams's Orch... L. Armstrong's Orch.... L. Armstrong's Orch..	New England news..... Dance music ..... Olympian Orchestra ... Olympian Orchestra ...

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 Metropolit'n Parade 9:15 Metropolit'n Parade 9:30 Songs; musicale .. 9:45 Bachelor's Children	Breakfast Club: soloists; orchestra ..... Organ recital ..... "As You Like It"; news	"Houseboat Hannah" .. "Musical Edition" .... "Tunes for Two" ..... "Dixieland Band"	"Morning Carnival" .... "Morning Carnival" .... "Morning Carnival" .... "Charm Mirror"	"Musical Timetable" .. Song recital ..... Piano lessons; talks.... "Songs of Italy".....
10:00 Betty and Bob.... 10:15 Hymns; E. Crocker 10:30 'Grimm's Daughter' 10:45 Who's Who in News	Mary Marlin; sketch.. "Ma Perkins" Pepper Young's Family Viennese ensemble	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch.. "John's Other Wife" "Just Plain Bill" "Today's Children"	"Melody Sweethearts" Choir Loft: organ.... "The Marriage Clinic" Annual Boston, Inde-	Holiday program from network ..... Holiday program from network .....
11:00 Magazine of the Air 11:15 Magazine of the Air 11:30 "Big Sister"; sketch 11:45 Between Bookends	"The O'Neills" ..... "Personal Column" ... "Vic and Sade" ..... Ed. MacHugh, songs....	"David Harum"; sketch "Backstage Wife" .... "How to Be Charming" Boy Scout program.....	pendence Day exercises from Faneuil Hall: speakers; chorus; orchestra	Walter Cuffe, tenor.. "Shopping With You" The Gift Shop.... New England in News.
12:00 Swinging Blues .... 12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news 12:30 Helen Trent; sketch 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	News; Noonday Show: soloists; orchestra .... Joe Dumond; quartet.. Helen Jane Behlke....	Dream Days; sketch.... Mary Marlin; sketch.... "Singin' Sam" Studio interviews	Network speaker ..... Network speaker ..... Italian string music.... Italian string music....	"Italian Airs" ..... Italian review ..... Music; weather ..... Studio program .....
1:00 "Ruth and Bill".... 1:15 Pretty Kitty Kelly 1:30 "Poetic Strings"... 1:45 Real Life Stories..	"Harvey and Dell".... Comedy sketch ..... National Farm and Home Hour: talks;	Yankee News Service.. "Joyce Jordan"; sketch Don Van Wart, piano.. "The Hemingways"	Women's club news.... Sport reports ..... News Service ..... "School for Wives"....	"Musical Mailbox" .... "Musical Mailbox" .... String ensemble ..... String ensemble .....
2:00 Thru Woman's Eyes 2:15 Jack and Loretta.. 2:30 WEEI news ..... 2:45 "Myrt and Marge"..	soloist; Homestead-ers' Orchestra ..... U. S. Navy Band..... U. S. Navy Band.....	"Musical Roundup" ... "Musical Roundup" ... Piano duo ..... "Just Like Home".....	Boss-New York baseball: first game ..... Boss-New York baseball: first game	Dance music ..... Charity news ..... "Melody Matinee" ... "Melody Matinee" ...
3:00 Major's v'riety show 3:15 Major's v'riety show 3:30 Pop concert; orch.. 3:45 Pop concert; orch..	U. S. Navy Band..... U. S. Navy Band..... "Let's Talk It Over"; women's program	Pepper Young's Family "Ma Perkins"; sketch "Vic and Sade" "The O'Neills"; sketch.	Boss-New York baseball: first game ..... Boss-New York baseball: second game	Organ Melodies ..... "Gems of Melody".... Sport reports ..... Sport reports .....
4:00 Canadian Capers .. 4:15 Dictators; orchestra 4:30 "Play Days"; sketch 4:45 "Play Days"; sketch	Club Matinee; soloists; orchestra ..... Club Matinee; soloists; popular orchestra	"Lorenzo Jones" .... "Personal Column" .... Network program .... "The Guiding Light"...	Boss-New York baseball: second game ..... Boss-New York baseball: second game	Sport reports ..... Sport reports ..... Sport reports ..... Sport reports .....
5:00 Song recital ..... 5:15 Four Stars: vocal.. 5:30 The Boston Hour.. 5:45 The Boston Hour ..	Network program ..... Speech and Beitr.... "The Singing Lady" "Four of Us".....	Cardi Weymann, songs "Dan Dan"; sketch.. "Don Winslow"; sketch "Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports; music... Sport reports; music... Sport reports; music... Sport reports; music..	Sport reports ..... Sport reports ..... Sport reports ..... "Reading the Comics"...
6:00 News; sport review 6:15 Popular soloists ... 6:30 Music; sport column 6:45 Garden talk	News; Little Show: orchestra; soloists .... News; music; sketch... Lowell Thomas, news..	Yankee News Service... Sport reports ..... "Musical Roundup" ... Judy Garland, songs....	Dinner concert ..... Dinner concert ..... Scores; comment ..... Sport reports	Studio program ..... Italian review ..... Sport reports ..... "Melodic Tones" .....
7:00 Reader and orch... 7:15 Gene DeLys, songs 7:30 Radio Gazette; Vic 7:45 Boake Carter	Hugh Barrett's Orch.; John Gambling ..... "Lum and Abner".... John Morrison, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy" .... "Uncle Ezra"; sketch.. Soloists; orchestra "News and Views"...	Colonial News Service.. Lew Conrad's Orchestra Supreme Court talk.... Jackie Duggan; organ..	Jimmie McHale's Orch. "Five Star Final".... Concert band ..... DiPietro's Orchestra ...
8:00 Horace Heidt's Or. 8:15 Horace Heidt's Or. 8:30 Pick and Pat; com- 8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	"Good-Time Society"; all-Negro program .... Goldman Band concert. Goldman Band concert	Burns and Allen; Ray Noble's Orch.; soloist.. Margaret Speaks, soprano; chorus; orch..	"Jazz Nocturne"; soloists; orchestra .... "Let's Visit"; informal home interviews..	Message to motorists.... "Cowboy Caravan" "Cowboy Caravan" .. Dance music .....
9:00 Radio Theater; Bob- 9:15 ert Montgomery; 9:30 Judge Hyman to 9:45 "Boss Broadway"	Goldman Band concert Boy Scout program ... John Boles; guest "King Lear," with	"Fibber McGee and Molly"; Wesson's Orch. Phil Spitalny's all-girl orchestra	Joe Sanders's Orchestra. Joe Sanders's Orch.... "Midnight Cruise" "Symphonic Strings"	Detective Drama ..... Detective Drama ..... Jimmie McHale's Orch. Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:00 Wayne King's Orch. 10:15 Wayne King's Orch. 10:30 "Your Week of the 10:45 Woods"; songs; or.	playes; orchestra ... Paul Martin's Music Nat. Forum; talk, Sen. Daniel C. Roper....	Lullaby Lady; gospel; hymns; orchestra .... "Il Chico"; Spanish revue; orchestra	Hider Lichtfoot Behr; Mary Mehegan ..... "Pageant of Melody"; vocalist; Henry Weber's	Amateur Hour ..... Amateur Hour ..... Amateur Hour ..... Amateur Hour .....
11:00 Forecasts; news .. 11:15 Eben Fields's Orch. 11:30 R. Cumming's Orch. 11:45 R. Cumming's Orch.	News; "Rondalay" .... Sport comment .... Eddie Varner's Orchestra Eddie Varner's Orchestra	Yankee News Service... Law Conrad's Orchestra Charlie Barnet's Orch... Charlie Barnet's Orch...	Orchestra ..... Nye Mathew's Orchestra Jack Denny's Orchestra Jack Denny's Orchestra	Al Pierrotti, sports..... Olympian Orchestra ... M. Ayre's Orchestra.... M. Ayre's Orchestra....

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Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If somebody were to come up behind us and whisper nice, kind words in our ear . . . to the effect that we could pick anybody in the world that we wanted for a "Fairy Godmother," and that she would bestow upon us any and everything we wished for, we wouldn't even have to stop and think. In fact, we wouldn't even have to hesitate, because our mind is already made up. And we'd say "Lily Daché" . . . just like that! Because she is the clever woman who designs all those hats we've been looking at in Slattery's lately. Hats which, to be sure, are a bit beyond our purse at the moment; but that doesn't keep us from being intrigued and trying them on as we do a little research for you, and you, and you.

♪♪♪

Lily Daché Hats Hard to Resist

There is one thing about Lily Daché's hats . . . and that is the fact that we have yet to see one that's so extreme that it couldn't be worn—well, somewhere. And another thing is that though they're always "in style," they're never quite dated . . . as most hats are . . . because a Daché hat is a fashion at any time. Which makes one of them more or less of an investment. Or doesn't it? (You see, we're sort of giving ourselves a sales talk, and working up to the acquisition of one!)

♪♪♪

Two Models Shown In Large Hat Class

Two of her latest models run into the decidedly large hat class. That is, they're large hats, which, unless you're very tiny, are always flattering, and the type of hat that most men like. (Even husbands. Well, you ask him!) The first is a large shiny black straw; a soft, pliable straw that falls softly into place and stays there. Unless you suddenly decide that the suggestion of a dip which the hat has anyhow, should be placed elsewhere. The crown is unusual . . . nice and wide at the bottom, and far enough up so that you can really get into the hat (and is it a relief to feel your head really go into a hat, instead of just barely under, for a change!), but from then on it tapers up into a rounded point. Oh, it isn't that queer looking; it's simply the only way we can think of at the moment to describe the effect. With it is a veil. And when the Daché says a veil she means a veil. Not a wispy thing . . . but rather she goes in for yardage. Another glamorous note; but watch out where you wear it. You can get away with it even in Boston, we're sure . . . if you make it, say, a dinner date at just the right place. Otherwise leave the veil at home; for the hat doesn't demand it by any means. Incidentally this same hat comes in a brim that's not quite so wide, and it's nice with a suit. We know, because we tried it on while we were wearing a black one.

♪♪♪

And a Huge Felt In Real "Sky Blue"

The other model is a huge felt . . . of nothing less than that grand color now called "Sky Blue." It's on the halo idea, though we hesitate to call it such for fear of "dating" it. However, it's way off the face, and its width of brim allows a lovely background for a pretty face. And especially recommended for the girl or woman who wears her hair in a long bob. Clear across the top of the turned-up brim lies a wide grosgrain ribbon bow. In Coronation Blue (it would have been called purple last year!). With it is worn not merely one veil . . . but two. One over the other! Here again is the "yardage" (which by the way you cross over in back and then let hang down either in front or over each arm), and the effect of the blue veil under the parlor pink one is indeed different.

♪♪♪

Imitations That Defy Detection

We can't see why anybody bothers to buy the real article, when there are such good-looking imitations for around $15, and often less. We mean the decidedly pretentious bracelet of glittering rhinestones and square-cut emeralds (no less!) at Plotkin Bros. It's the best-looking thing we've seen around for the price . . . and without doubt copied from one of those extremely expensive ones

Mass Meeting Of WPA Workers To Protest Cuts

A mass meeting of WPA workers scheduled for dismissal by July 15 will be held at the Old South Meeting House July 9, according to plans announced last night at a conference of the State Council of the American Writers' Union.

John F. Dowd, Democratic candidate for Mayor, who defended the WPA workers before the last meeting of the Boston City Council, has already signified his intentions of speaking and serving as honorary chairman. Other speakers include Michael Whidman, New England director of the C. I. O., representatives of the American Federation of Labor and union officials from New York and Washington.

At the meeting statewide action against the dropping of 17,000 workers from the regular WPA rolls, 972 from the Federal, and approximately 3000 from the administrative, will be organized.

According to union officials, the meeting was called because not only are workers being dropped, but those being dropped are needy. This, they say, is contrary to promises made by National Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins and President Roosevelt that "no needy persons shall starve."

Claiming that Massachusetts has lagged behind the rest of the country in recovery and that thousands of college and high school graduates are annually being released into the local white collar market, union officials at the meeting last night declared maintenance of the relief rolls at their present strength is imperative. These facts, they said, show what little opportunity is left to WPA workers for employment in private industry.

The council voted to appeal to congressmen and to the public for support of an amendment to the present $1,500,000,000 relief bill. Sponsored by Representative Boileau of Wisconsin, the amendment would remove the necessity of WPA cuts at this time by allowing Congress to retain its authority to vote further funds before the end of the fiscal year, next July 1.

Dr. John Albert Cousens

Dr. John Albert Cousens of Brookline, who passed on here yesterday, was for 18 years president of Tufts College, Medford. Dr. Cousens resigned his position as vice-president of the Metropolitan Coal Company to become head of Tufts, his alma mater..

During the years under Dr. Cousens' leadership, Tufts underwent many changes and improvements. Besides enlarging its faculty, doubling its enrollment and virtually rebuilding the campus, he inspired so much interest in athletics that Tufts' New England gymnasium, which was recently built to meet the ever-growing demands, was named in his honor.

Fruits of 'Swapping'

© Harris & Ewing

Norman Ross, Newtonville — Bill Allison, Wellesley — Harold Frost, Wellesley — Tom Burleigh, Wellesley

Massachusetts Boys at the Jamboree in Washington Exhibit Results of a Trading Expedition

Scouts' Schooner From Bay State Entertains Landlubbers at Jamboree

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The 90-foot schooner yacht Tabor Boy, which sailed from Marion, Mass., her home port, with a crew of Sea Scouts, was one of three vessels being studied today by the 900 Sea Scouts attending the national jamboree.

Before returning to her home port, each of the visiting scouts, including boys from such "landlubber" places as Topeka, Kans., will have had an opportunity to sail her on a cruise down the Potomac. Twice a day she carries a party down the river.

She arrived Wednesday with a crew consisting principally of Marion Scouts, but augmented by others from cities along the entire New England coast.

Capt. James E. Lewis and Capt. John A. Carlson, both of Marion, commanded her. Except for a cook, the only paid hand aboard, the crew is composed entirely of boys.

Sailing from Marion, June 18, their first stop was at City Island, N. Y., where they spent the night. They put to sea again, and five days later stopped for a few hours at Chesapeake City, Md., for supplies.

James White of Bangor, a member of the crew, said they had light winds all the way except for the day after they left City Island.

The Tabor Boy is the only large vessel being sailed by the Sea Scouts, although they have the privilege of visiting, in parties, the coast guard cutter Apache and the destroyer Porter.

The Week in Vermont

(Continued From Page 9)

way, told the Chamber possibilities of winter recreation in Vermont had only been scratched. What can be done by determination fortified by co-operation, he said, was shown last winter when his railroad brought more than 3000 winter visitors into the Mt. Mansfield district. More than $80,000 was spent in the village of Stowe alone by these winter sports enthusiasts. Prosperity came to Stowe last winter, Mr. Deschenes said, and "can come to any other Vermont community that will sell its natural resources in like manner."

Aviation Board

Porter H. Adams, president of Norwich University, has been appointed chairman of the newly created State Board of Aeronautics. Other members named by Gov. George D. Aiken are F. W. Shepardson of Burlington, chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Walter E. Cleveland of Montpelier. Their terms of office hold, respectively, until 1940, 1938 and 1939. All are, or have been licensed pilots.

Porter Adams is known in national aeronautical circles; Mr. Cleveland is a lieutenant in the U. S. A. reserve air corps, and Mr. Shepardson holds a private pilot's license, having learned to fly after he was 50.

Duties of the board as defined by the Legislature include advice to the commissioner of motor vehicles on matters pertaining to aviation, and promotion and encouragement of aviation in the State. No appointment has been made of an inspector-examiner for administration and enforcement of aviation laws, authorized in the same act.

New Motor Patrol

Eight new motor vehicle officers took office on July 1, bringing the inspection force to a total of 37 as authorized by the Legislature. Selection was made from more than 100 applicants who successfully passed examinations. The new appointees are Eddie Barr, Jr., of Hardwick, Philip T. Barber of Montpelier, Nelson S. Ward of Hardwick, James M. MacDonald of Barre, Kenneth Fletcher of Barre, Lester W. McCarthy of Stowe, Richard S. Rossier of Rutland and Harold S. Potter of Wolcott.

More than 300 applied for the positions and more than 150 took the examinations.

Twenty-four of the 37 new patrol cars with which the force will be equipped arrived at the capital yesterday. These were rushed through for use of the force over the holiday week end. All are equipped for police work and are green in color, bearing the inscription "Vermont Motor Vehicle Patrol" in gold lettering.

Before provision was made for the new cars inspectors were mounted on privately-owned motorcycles or drove their own automobiles and were paid on a mileage basis. The new cars will be provided and serviced by the State, it is expected, at a saving.

Long Job Record

Some sort of a continuous record for employment was believed recorded Wednesday by Miss Carrie Smith of Brattleboro when she started her sixty-sixth year with the Estey Organ Company of that town. Miss Smith is 84. She has filed reeds in the same building ever since beginning work for the company in 1872, when the founder of the business, Deacon Jacob Estey, was the president. She has missed hardly a day since then and has worked under four generations of the Estey family.

Miss Smith says she has no intention of retiring and expects to continue long enough to work for the fifth generation of the family. Officials and employees of the company on Wednesday staged an informal celebration of her long tenure of employment.

New England Summer Theaters in Full Swing

'All's Fair' Opens at Centerville; Comedy at Marshfield

Summer Theaters in Full Swing

Throughout New England the summer theaters have gotten under way, or will do so on the holiday this coming week. Briefly, then, the following productions have been announced:

Centerville, Mass.—The Mary Young Theater opened its second summer season last evening with "All's Fair," a new comedy by J. H. Morris, and Dorothy Stone and Charles Collins in the leads. Matinée Thursday.

Marshfield Hills, Mass.—The Marshfield Theater opens its season July 7 with "The Boomerang," a sentimental comedy by Winchell Smith and Victor Mapes, for four evening performances.

East Jaffery, N. H.—At the Inn Theater the Actor-Associates present for four evenings beginning July 8 "Fly Away Home," comedy about a lively family of children.

Chatham, Mass.—The Little Theater presents "Caprice," sophisticated European comedy, will be acted beginning this evening and continuing through next week.

Dennis, Mass.—The Cape Playhouse offers on July 5 "Calling All Men," a new musical comedy with Imogene Coca and Catharine Doucet.

Kennebunkport, Maine—The Garrick Players opening their season Tuesday evening with Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night."

Oak Bluffs, Mass.—The Rice Playhouse beginning July 5 presents "Penny Wise," a comedy of vacation entanglements recently seen in New York. Matinée Wednesday.

Holyoke, Mass.—The Federal Theater Project production, "The Night of Jan. 16," a mystery melodrama, will be presented at the Mountain Park Casino beginning July 7. Matinée Saturday.

Keene, N. H.—At the Keene Theater "The Sap" will be presented beginning July 6. Matinée Friday.

Cohasset, Mass.—Alexander Dean's South Shore Players are to present "Most of the Game" at the Town Hall beginning July 5, with Peter Arno, the cartoonist, in a leading role. Matinée Wednesday.

Ogunquit, Maine—At Walter Hartwig's Playhouse, beginning July 5 Lillian Foster will appear in Noel Coward's comedy, "Hay Fever," beginning July 5.

Litchfield, Conn.—The Litchfield Theater offers "Hedda Gabler," with Mary Fischer in the title role.

Guilford, Conn.—The Chapel Playhouse offers three Noel Coward playlets on a bill called "Tonight at 8:30," starting July 5.

Madison, Conn.—The Post Road Players present "Outward Bound," starting July 5.

Milford, Conn.—Starting Monday evening, the Connecticut Players present the farce, "Cradle Snatchers."

Westport, Conn.—Monday evening's offering will be Margaret Anglin in a new play, "Retreat From Folly."

Skowhegan, Maine—The Lakewood Players' bill next week will be "The Lady of La Paz," with Nance O'Neill.

Provincetown, Mass.—At the Wharf Theater next week Blanche Ring is to appear in the leading role of "Her Master's Voice," a Clare Kummer comedy.

Matunuck, R. I.—The Theater-by-the-Sea offers next week "Tonight at 8:30," a bill of one-act plays by Noel Coward.

New London, N. H.—The New London Players on July 8-10 are to present "Accent on Youth."

Stockbridge, Mass.—Next week's bill of the Berkshire Playhouse will be "Candida," by Bernard Shaw, with Aline MacMahon in the title role.

Nantucket, Mass.—The Island Theater opens July 5 with a dance recital by Fowler and Tamara.

Poland Spring, Maine—The Barnstormers open their season July 5 with "Boy Meets Girl."

Freddie Bartholomew and Melvyn Douglas in "Captains Courageous," Now at the State and Orpheum Theaters

Jessica Rogers

Comedienne to Appear in "Penny Wise," Opening July 5 at the Rice Playhouse, Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard

Holiday Fare of New Pictures Ready for Boston

a theater run by a producer who makes money by producing shows that are designed to fail. Several investors each have 25 per cent of his presentations. Incidentally that plot makes it possible to present several entertainers who appear to be so bad they are funny. A thoroughly negative enterprise, you will see. Joe Penner comes into the picture briefly now and then as a stage struck amateur. Milton Berle plays a would-be theatrical backer with an unremitting verve that will earn him other parts in the films. Harriet Hilliard sings agreeably in a succession of spectacular numbers.

"When Thief Meets Thief"

Douglas Fairbanks Jr. appears in a British picture, "When Thief Meets Thief," at the Boston Theater, doing many of the acrobatic stunts such as those that made his father famous. The cast is completely composed of criminals and the whole thing finally becomes an extravaganza of romance among the crooks, with a story that would take hundreds of words to tell. Valerie Hobson and Alan Hale are other principals in a melodramatic farce that is entertaining enough for those who can accept the whole thing as nonsense. "Nobody's Baby," the program filler, is fun of a sort among the student nurses in a hospital, with a cast including Patsy Kelly, Lyda Roberti, Lynne Overman and Robert Armstrong.

Other Offerings

At the South Station Theater, beginning tomorrow, the hour's entertainment of short comedies, scenic and news reel will include a special three-reel showing of the events of the du Pont-Roosevelt wedding ceremony.

The Exeter Theater closes its doors for the summer this evening, with the interior to be refreshed and repaired prior to its reopening on Sept. 5.

The current stage show at the Metropolitan Theater, called "Sky Rockets," has Gus Van for the chief funmaker, and a varied group of musical and dancing entertainers, including Henrietta Schuman in a novel piano-playing turn.

"New Faces of 1937"

"R. K. O. offers in "New Faces of 1937" a meandering revue that apparently was prepared by a number of writers and composers who were individually unaware of what the others were doing. What fun there is emerges from vaudeville turns offered during an amateur tryout in

C. I. O. Seeks to Weld Labor Political Body

(Continued From Page 9)

sulted, it is true, but only after a whole series of other groups, such as chambers of commerce, employers' associations, fraternal societies, have received prior or equal consideration. . . .

Power for Workers

"The A. F. of L. leaders have not inspired in Government employees any confidence that when they join the union they will have back of them the mighty political power which the working millions should exercise in any democracy worthy of the name."

As impartial students view labor developments today, both organizations probably will wield considerable political power until either the C. I. O. or A. F. of L. dwindles in significance or rivalries can be forgotten and some sort of a merger worked out. Meanwhile, it is believed, the split will weaken the workers' strength as a class, but also will prevent any clique or single individual, who may control the C. I. O., from having undisputed influence with the Government.

A pledge card distributed by organizers of the United Shoe Workers of the C. I. O. during the strike in Lewiston and Auburn, Maine, illustrates the political possibilities of the organization.

In signing this card, which is in fact an application for union membership, the worker puts his name to a "solemn promise," among other things—

That I will at all times support the laws, regulations and decisions of the United Shoe Workers of America and will carefully avoid giving aid to any of its enemies and to use all honorable means within my power to procure employment for my brother members in preference to others.

That my loyalty to the United Shoe Workers of America shall never in any way be interfered with by any allegiance that I may now or hereafter owe to any other organization, social, political, secret or otherwise.

That in making this promise I realize fully the significance and import of what I am pledging myself to do.

Question of Classes

Critics of the unions say such pledges of loyalty tend to produce class-conscious seekers after special privileges, interested in their own welfare, rather than that of the country as a whole. In defense, union members point to large employers' organizations as class-conscious groups of another stripe against which workers must defend themselves.

How this defense is to be worked out, how the combined loyalty of these millions of working men is to be used, is still a subject of speculation. The answer to these questions involves the whole future of the C. I. O.

Some observers think the new labor alliance will be welded into a new national third party, possibly through affiliation with agrarian groups as a vast Farmer-Labor Party. At a recent conference in New York State, this was publicly advocated by two left-wing American leaders, Norman Thomas, chairman of the Socialist Party, and Earl Browder, secretary of the Communist Party.

Factor in C. I. O. Success

Such a step is not necessary, however, so long as Mr. Lewis can continue his influence with the Democratic Party; moreover, third parties have had a notoriously unhappy fate in this country. A determining factor in the decision regarding a third party may be the degree of success or failure of the C. I. O. drive.

If the apparent collapse of the campaign among independent steel companies continues permanently, those opposing the C. I. O. elsewhere will be encouraged and may halt the alliance's present meteoric membership gains.

The one question that is certain about the future of the C. I. O. is that it will go where Mr. Lewis leads, for this self-educated descendant of humble Welsh miners, symbol of the workers' ideal of self-improvement, is ranked by political observers as second only to President Roosevelt in national popularity. Talk is afoot of his possible candidacy for President.

When he visited New England for his recent address on the Lawrence common, he was asked by reporters during a one-hour interview if he had "any political aspirations." Shaking his broad shoulders and turning hastily away, he answered, "Do I look like it?"

In front of the Lawrence bandstand, the mill workers and their wives heard neither the question nor the answer. They heard only the oratory that followed. Some of these workers, with the future of America in their hands, may be discussing it over this Fourth of July. Mr. Lewis has given them something to talk about.

Salmon and Peas Ready in Markets

Fresh salmon, the traditional Independence Day dish in Boston, is selling at from 40 to 45 cents a pound for the eastern variety, and from 35 to 40 cents for the western. The St. John Harbor fish, considered to be the choicest and most delicate of all, is priced today at from 45 to 50 cents a pound.

Experts remind buyers that second from tail out is recognized as the most tasty part of salmon, and that veins of fat, giving added flavor and tenderness, can be seen in the best of these fish.

Time-honored custom dictates green peas as fit company for the salmon. There are plenty of the native garden variety available at 15 cents a pound—and occasionally two pounds for 25 cents—but many people are buying the huge Washington telephone peas which are priced the same.

New arrivals at the crowded fruit stands include tiny, seedless, white grapes—which inaugurate the California grape season; freestone peaches of the Hiley Belle variety; Cuban avocada pears, and Transparent apples from Virginia.

The grapes sell for 25 cents a pound, the peaches at 90 cents per two pound basket, the pears at 30 cents each, and the apples—much favored by green apple pie connoisseurs at 10 cents a pound.

Red currants at 20 to 25 cents a quart basket are being bought by many jelly, jam and preserve makers.

Although the native strawberry season is past its peak, plenty of fine berries from Maine and Nova Scotia are available still at from 20 to 25 cents a quart basket.

Pennsylvania is contributing the best available blueberries now, dealers report, and they are priced at 40 cents a quart. Raspberries are priced now at 25 cents a pint basket.

Except for roasting pork and pork chops, which have both risen 2 cents a pound in price, meat prices are generally the same as last week end. Eggs are rising further and are expected to reach the 50-cent-a-dozen mark for the guaranteed table variety tomorrow. Fresh gathered nearby eggs were 43 cents a dozen this morning, with prospects of an early increase. Goose eggs are 10 cents each and duck eggs 50 cents a dozen.

New arrivals in vegetables include native beans, both flat and round, and kohlrabi. The beans are priced at 10 to 15 cents a pound and the kohlrabi at 10 cents a bunch. The latter is also known as cabbage turnip. Its young leaves are eaten as a green, and its thickened stem is diced and cooked in the manner of cauliflower—preferably with a rich cream sauce.

With the markets closed for two days, large crowds are expected at the markets tomorrow and early shopping is advised.

N. H. Income Tax Goal Sought In Convention Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 3—Moves for a state constitutional convention, which its backers hope would result in changes to permit a graduated state income tax instead of placing the bulk of the burden on real estate owners, still persists.

The House has passed a bill under suspension of the rules which provides that the secretary of state shall compile a new tabulation on the question of holding a constitutional convention as voted upon last March. As it was town meeting day in a large part of the state when the vote was taken, many of the votes were cast by voice and the secretary of state has ruled that these votes cannot be taken into account unless the number for and against the convention are filed with him by voting officials.

Rural interests, especially those associated with the Farm Bureau Federation, are interested in a constitutional convention. They claim the present tax system in the state is patterned for the ox-cart age. Rulings of the state Supreme Court have maintained that a state graduated income tax would not be constitutional and such a tax is sought by those rural interests which believe that real estate is now carrying an undue portion of the total tax burden.

Schools in Alaska in 1784

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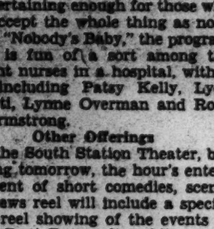

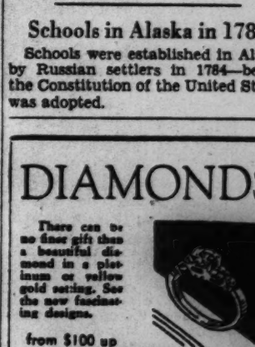

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Alumni Gate at Yenching University, Peiping, Through Which the Explorers' High School, Complete With Faculty and Student Body, Sallied Forth in June, 1936, to Begin a Year of Studying the Foreign Land Called the United States, Which to Both Faculty and Student Body Is Also Known as "Home"

Courtesy of Dollar Steamship Lines

To the Explorers' High School, Familiar Was the Camel Caravan Plodding Through Crowded Peiping Streets Among Cars, Donkeys, Rickshas, Carts and Chinese Pedestrians on Its Slow Way on Under the Gate and Beyond the Outer Wall en Route to the Gobi Desert. But Broad Motor Highways Were Only in Their Dreams

Boy and Girl While Learning About Reservoirs and Dams in the United States Will Probably Recall Yenching's Most Distinguishing Landmark, the University's Water Tower

Courtyard of the House on the Campus of Yenching University, Peiping, Where the "Explorers' High School" Came Into Being

Itinerant Peddlers Are Familiar Sights in Peiping; but the Explorers' High School on Its "Junior Year in the United States" Will See Department-Store Selling

How 'The Explorers' High School' Began

After Years in China the Boy and Girl Set Out to Understand Homeland

Peiping, China

The entire "faculty" sat motionless giving profound attention to the words of the student who was speaking with so much force and persuasiveness. The remainder of the "student body" centered its attention on the Girl who was the representative, unanimously selected, because of her age and attainments, to present the view of the whole student body on this subject. The warm spring sunshine of Peiping filled the tranquil courtyard. From over the wall came the noises of the street—the calls of hucksters, the greetings of passers-by, the bells of a train of camels bringing coal from the Hills, the vocal proddings of donkey drivers, the calls of children flying kites. But no one noticed these sounds because they were so familiar. All attention was given to the problem in hand.

Need to Learn About America

"We have been out of America for three years now. We need to know more about our own country. Can't we travel around with you and Pater and study our own history, geography, products, customs, and everything, just as we have done in foreign countries? Why can't we? Don't you think we would learn more than if we stayed at school in one place? I heard you tell Mrs. Albert yesterday that American children living out here in Peiping would need to do a good deal of adjusting when they got back into their own kind of civilization. Why can't we do a project with you this year, and miss credits for once, and then go to school in America next year?"

The student representative, a girl of 15, walked about the court in her excitement as she enlarged on

Americanizing Young Americans

By Mary Rooker Nash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

their request. The rest of the student body, a boy of 13, gave encouraging and (supposedly) invisible nods at all the important points

Americanizing Two Youthful Americans

This series beginning today, which you have been promised, will tell you in the next nine Saturdays how the "Explorers' High School" traveled educationally. Of course we are aware that your children may not have been living in China until unfamiliar with the homeland, as have these two. But even so, we hope you may find that this project carried through by Mother, who is the "Faculty," and Boy and Girl, who are "Student Body," awakens you to lay hold of opportunities right at home for school journeys, long or short, that will be both pleasurable and educational.—Editor.

in the speech. The entire faculty, one mother, sat watching the two and listening and wondering if it might not be a good idea. Pressed for an answer, she suggested that this be a topic for thought, conversation and research for a month, and that the Pater, the teachers at school, and other boys and girls who had recently been "home" and back, be asked for their opinions, theories, and experiances.

The boys of the family next door, who had just returned after a year in the United States, were keen about the idea. They said that, even though their school work was so graded that they went into an American school without difficulty, they felt "foreign" when the other boys in their classes reported or wrote about such subjects as "My Visit to a Factory" or "Why I Think Mr. Brown Should Be Elected Mayor." They had never been in a modern factory, nor seen a city election.

A teacher in the North China American School, where the Girl was going to boarding school, argued that, in a city like Peiping, American children unconsciously generalized about the United States from the Americans they knew at the school. Without realizing their inaccuracy, they assumed that all their countrymen and women were college bred, occupied in teaching, research, diplomatic service, or executive positions in American business establishments. This limited acquaintanceship would, she felt, make adjustment harder for such children, if they were put straightaway into an American public school.

When the plan was told the Boy's teacher at the Peiping American School, she was full of enthusiasm. "I am sure that a year spent in traveling around the United States will do more to make the children appreciate and enjoy the amazing magnitude, variety, and resources of their own country than two years of conventional school work. They are young—'losing' a year's work will do no harm. And just think what fun it will be."

Hunted Up Her Teachers' Certificate

So the faculty, after consultation with the Pater, and with many of her friends who had, before her, faced the problems inherent in the upbringing of American citizens-to-be in a foreign country, hunted up her long-unseen and never-used proofs of the possession of an A. M. in Education, and a Life Teacher's Certificate, for the sake of any inquiring truant officer, and tucked them into her bag alongside her passport and traveler's checks.

She was glad her children had seen Chinese villages on the great plain and Japanese hamlets tucked in ravines between green-clad hills. But she wanted them to see New England villages and adobe hamlets in New Mexico. She was glad her children could speak Chinese and could distinguish between several different dialects when they heard it spoken. But she wanted them to hear Virginians and Californians, folks of Maine and North Dakota. She was glad they had seen silver worked, gems cut, wood carved, rugs woven, pottery made—all by hand. But she wanted them to see cars made, breakfast foods prepared, steel handled—all by the most powerful and intricate machinery. She was glad they had seen accustomed to rickshas, and to the sight of carts, sedan chairs, and wheelbarrows. But she wanted them to know the speed of planes and super-buses and streamlined trains. She was glad that they knew from their own experience that the earth is round, but she wanted them to know better the origins from which they had sprung.

It was decided that if Pater had to go home to travel for the Foundation, and if it would take him into every state, he could, if he so desired, have the privilege of the company of the Faculty and the Student Body of the Explorers' High School.

A cable came, the Pater had to go right away, but when school was over, the explorers started eastward.

Next Saturday, the Explorers' High School embarks in an American ship. Are you seasick with us?

Ewing-Galloway

Advertising a Movie in Peiping, Boy and Girl Will Find It the More Interesting and Picturesque After They Have Seen the Neon Lights in American Cities

In the 'Twix-Teen' Stage

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Oregon

Dear Parents:

Let's talk about the twix-teen stage. Do you remember those days when you were growing up? Not old enough to do some of the things you wanted to do, and not young enough to do the things you used to enjoy.

Girls and boys of this age are reaching out for freedom and independence. We parents must bury anxiety and impatience deep within us, and pray for patience and understanding. If we let them make their own smaller decisions we will find them more ready to accept our decisions in important matters. Children are entitled to consideration of their opinions from adults. None of us like to be domineered.

The subject of cosmetics causes much friction between parents and young daughters. How well I recall the day my own well-meaning father commanded that I scrub my face free from its gentle dusting of talcum. Thereafter I applied my "powder" after leaving home. Since I had no pocket mirror it was inevitable that I should arrive at school one morning looking so much like a circus clown that my schoolmates dubbed me "flour face."

A few months ago, when my own little girl, almost (?) grown up, came home from the dime store with two shades of lipstick and some green eye shadow, I wanted to throw up my hands in horror. Instead, I tried to give her a few tips on how cosmetics should be used. I pointed out that Cousin Sally, who is so lovely and attractive, uses eye make-up for evenings only. (And I was thankful that it was dark at the movies. For I blushed to think what some of my friends would think about my youthful daughter's appearance.)

A few days later my daughter and I went on a little shopping tour. We stopped at the cosmetics counter of a large department store. And I shall never cease to be grateful to that salesgirl! She casually mentioned that it was no longer smart to submerge the natural charm by the use of too heavy make-up. She complimented Janie on her lovely skin. And advised shades of powder, rouge and lipstick appropriate for Janie's natural coloring.

If, some days, Janie seems to spread the cosmetics on a bit thick, I can usually joke her out of it. I have found that a little casual advice (which must never seem like advice) will always win out over nagging or moralizing.

We want to keep the confidence of our adolescent sons and daughters. It seems to me we can best do this by making them feel they can have confidence in us, and it sometimes helps, to admit that we ourselves were once "Sweet Sixteen." Rare, indeed, is the girl or boy who does not respond to sportsmanship.

(Mrs.) W. S.

Fostered Her Child's Artistic Talent

How One Mother Equipped Herself to Help Her Daughter Intelligently

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As early as her fourth year, little Dorris was drawing pictures on odd scraps of paper, bringing them to her mother for approval. Not once did Mrs. Sayre fail to give her a smile, a touch on the shining head and a word of praise.

One day the little girl posed her jointed, wooden, Maud Donkey against a window pane, which served as a frame, and with her kindergarten pencil, on wrapping paper freely rendered a life-sized picture of the toy. The mother realized that this was a very remarkable feat for so young a child.

Mrs. Sayre had been reading The Christian Science Monitor for a number of years. Possessed of little schooling, but of an eager mind, she had gone carefully through each department of the paper, to determine how she could add to her store of knowledge. Now she again surveyed its pages to find help for her child.

Together They Studied Illustrations

On the children's pages she had found stories to read to Dorris; now she studied the illustrations of fairies, birds, flowers, trees and childish activities. After that, when she read to Dorris, they looked at and talked about the picture that accompanied the story. She continued to praise all the drawings brought to her and was pleased to see, that, in due course, the influence of this observation began to be apparent in the child's work.

After her Monitors had been read by everyone interested, she clipped these pages, and began to make a scrapbook for Dorris, permitting the little girl to help all she could. Presently, from a growing interest in the subject, she found herself making a book of other reproductions of art objects in the Monitor, block and linoleum prints, etchings, paintings and photographs as well as line drawings. It was not long until her sense of discrimination about black and white pictures began to develop and presently, "she knew what she liked," and what she liked was very good.

In an article on the evidence of the gifts in children, she found these words: "When the drawings of beginners reveal a natural perspective, such children are likely to be gifted for art in some of its forms." This sent her to the encyclopaedia to read about perspective. She learned about the converging lines which lead to a vanishing point, and thus she took another step in understanding what she saw in pictures.

When, one day, Dorris brought her mother a sketch of a neighbor's house, in which the lines of the box-like structure receded toward the vanishing point, Mrs. Sayre knew that the child was already on the right road.

At six, Dorris entered the first grade. Mrs. Sayre learned that teaching about line and color was begun there, in part to help the child gain control of its hands. But she found that the curriculum in art all up through the grades was too thin to stimulate and interest a child who had made pictures since the first time she held a pencil. Her problem, therefore, became that of so enriching her daughter's experiences that she might never feel the lack of stimulus. She must keep a goal worth working for always ahead of the child's accomplishment at any given time.

Here are some of the things Mrs. Sayre did to keep the child's interest alive and growing from six to thirteen.

To See Arts And Crafts Exhibits

She took Dorris and as many of her little friends as wished to go, to see every exhibit of arts and crafts available in the town. These included school exhibits and an occasional showing of good reproductions and some originals sponsored by the Women's Clubs of the town.

Whenever Dorris read a new child's book from the public library they studied the pictures together. Many of the drawings and decorations were copied and kept for reference and thus began an insight into modern illustration.

As a by-product of this study Mrs. Sayre learned that the child's book is a modern art form being definitely less than three hundred years old, and that into this form goes the work of some of the very best of modern illustrators. She prepared a paper on this subject for her club.

And Later Alone

Under her mother's direction at first, later alone, Dorris and her little playmates chose pictures and made several scrapbooks each year using line drawings, covers of current magazines and colored prints found in advertising, many of all these being reproduced from the work of good artists. These books they passed from one to the other for pleasure and study and in the end sent them to a children's hospital.

At all times during these years,

From Miss Imelda's Nature-Study Notebook

III

We Meet the Great of the Earth

We share the poetry of forest and mountain and storm and glacier with Muir. We listen to bird songs and learn of their habits and the lives of many shy creatures with Burroughs.

We companion with David, poet and King of Israel. Out under the stars watching his father's sheep he saw "the heavens declare the Glory of God." He lifted up his eyes "unto the hills." He learned of "green pastures" and "still waters" and he wrote the music of it all into those poems which are the inspiration and comfort of millions.

Then the greatest of all men, the greatest of all teachers, was a nature lover. The little town of Nazareth is surrounded by hills and they and the valley carpeted by the most beautiful flowers, while far in the distance, snow-peaked Mt. Hermon looks down on all. I love to imagine him as a child gathering handfuls of anemones, cyclamen and lilies and carrying them eagerly to the loving, waiting, sympathising mother.

How could he afterward have taught from the lily, the grain of mustard and the sparrow if he had not learned as a child to know and to love them.

Oh, we are in great company!

"MISS IMELDA"

[A Saturday Column]

Interdependent

It seems to me that the ideal administrator is one who has had actual teaching experience in the classroom and then does not forget that service, but co-ordinates it with his administrative training and experience. The ideal teacher is one who has received some training in school administration in his professional preparation, and then applies this additional training to his regular classroom activities in a sensible, constructive way so as to make the whole school program, both in and out of the classroom, move along smoothly and satisfactorily. In any case it is evident that the work of the administrator and that of the teacher are interdependent.

—Albert M. Shaw quoted in the News Bulletin of the National Education Association.

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Business and Industry •

National Debt Reaches A New High of $36,425,000,000

• Commerce and Finance

Grainfed Cattle Prices Soar; Hog Values Also Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Grainfed cattle and finished hogs, particularly light kinds, closed the week sharply higher, but seasonal price swings were on in full force and with an increase in the number of grass cattle and liberal marketings of spring lambs in certain sections, prices on these latter slaughter classes dropped sharply.

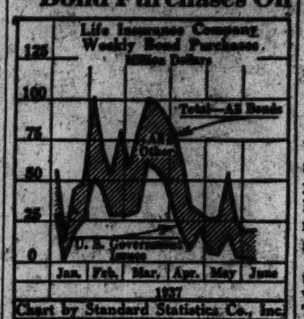
The cattle market was decidedly on a grainfed and grass basis and the scarcity of the former and the increase in the latter moved prices out sharply both ways from around the $10.50 figure. Grainfed steers and yearlings closed the week 50-75c higher and grass fat offerings were off anywhere from 25c-$1, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Scarcity of grainfed steers and yearlings was the keynote of the trade, and present prices on such cattle are not only at the season's high point and the peak for the year, but are the highest on the rank and file of slaughter steers for a period of seven years.

Hog prices also moved up to new high price ground for the season and closing values went back to September, 1935, for improvement. The hog top surged up to $12.25 on the late rise, and the bulk of good and choice 200-300-pound averages scored $11.75-12.10, most such hogs showing 10-20c advances for the period. Weights under 200 pounds were 20-35c higher, and pigs were up 35-50c, shippers wanting everything weighing 200 pounds down that showed a desirable degree of finish. Shippers took a larger portion of the run than recently, approximately 30 per cent of the salable receipts going on outside orders. The seasonal increase in packing sows was very noticeable, more than 35 per cent of the hogs on sale being comprised of packing sows, hence sows and heavy and bigweight butchers failed to improve their price position materially.

Spring lamb values broke $1-1.25, with the early top of $12, and the closing peak at $11.40.

Insurance Company Bond Purchases Off



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The course of life insurance company bond purchases is traced on the chart for the past six months.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.2 P. C. In Week of June 26

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices rose 0.2 per cent during the week ended June 26, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The rise offset the decline of the previous week and brought the all-commodity index to 86.7 per cent of the 1926 average. The current index is 0.8 per cent below the level for the corresponding week of May and 9.2 per cent above that for the corresponding week of June, 1936.

Commodity Groups	June 26 1937	June 19 1937	June 27 1936	June 29 1935
All commodities	86.7	86.5	79.4	78.9
Farm products	88.4	87.2	80.2	77.1
Foods	84.4	84.0	81.0	81.6
Hides and leather products	106.8	107.2	94.4	89.6
Textile products	77.4	77.3	69.5	69.9
Fuel and lighting materials	78.2	78.1	76.4	74.8
Metals and metal products	95.1	95.1	85.4	86.1
Building materials	96.9	97.0	85.6	84.9
Chemicals and drugs	83.0	83.5	78.0	79.5
Housefurnish'g goods	91.0	91.0	82.6	81.8
Miscellaneous	78.6	79.2	70.1	68.0
Raw materials	85.8	85.3	78.8	*
Semi-manufactured articles	86.5	86.6	74.2	*
Finished products	87.5	87.5	80.8	*
All commodities other than farm products	86.3	86.4	79.3	79.3
All commodities other than farm products and foods	85.9	85.9	78.8	77.9

* Not computed.

Treasury Deficit For Fiscal Year Is $2,707,000,000

WASHINGTON, July 3—The United States Government spent $8,001,000,000 during the past fiscal year, which ended on June 30; collected $5,294,000,000; and left the national debt up at a new high of $36,425,000,000.

These are the three key points in the list of astronomical figures which constitutes Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau's accounts for the year. They mean that the net deficit for the year was $2,707,000,000 or $150,000,000 more than President Roosevelt estimated it would be in April. They show tax collections mounting to the second highest figure for any year in history, but not as much as expected, and expenditures tapering off, but again not so much as expected. The result is still a wide spread between what comes in and what goes out at the treasury.

Deficit Held Down

The deficit was kept at $2,707,000,000 by disregarding more extensively than ever before the full statutory sinking fund requirements. Under the 1920 statute which has, by and large, been observed until this year, the Treasury should have paid $404,500,000 into the sinking fund. Instead it paid only $104,000,000, thus escaping a bookkeeping entry which would have added another $300,000,000 to the deficit.

This is far from being the complete picture of the Treasury position for the year. The actual increase in the public debt itself was $2,646,000,000 since June 30, 1936. In addition to this, the Treasury spent $1,215,000,000 which it had borrowed in previous years thereby decreasing its general fund by that amount. Further, during the year the Treasury spent $406,000,000 of sums repaid by banks, railroads and other recipients of public loans, thereby reducing its recoverable capital assets by this amount.

Against these losses was the accumulation during the year of $1,087,000,000 of sterilized gold.

Summarizing these features: The Treasury position was reduced during the year by a total of $41,287,000,000 through (A) increase in the debt, (B) decrease in cash balances, and (C) depletion of capital assets. Balancing this off with the new gold gives a net drop of $2,180,000,000. This, however, depends partly on the value of gold which is considered by many experts to be too high.

Income High

The Treasury's income was high during the year. The $5,294,000,000 which it took in was $1,178,000,000 more than for the previous fiscal year and was exceeded only by treasury income during 1929. It was $604,000,000 short of what the President anticipated in January, but $70,000,000 above his April estimate.

Expenditures—exclusive of debt retirement and after deductions for some net credits in lending agency accounts—were $406,000,000 less than for the previous fiscal year, but $220,000,000 above the President's April estimate.

Ordinary expenditures—The regular departments—were $4,361,000,000 or $475,000,000 more than the previous year. Extraordinary—recovery and relief expenditures—were $3,015,000 or $180,000,000 above the previous. Despite these increases in both regular and extraordinary budgets the deficit is less for the year than for the previous year largely because the bonus payments fell in that previous year.

Among the significant increase items are $155,000,000 for social security, $180,000,000 for expansion of public works, $92,000,000 for armaments and $117,000,000 for interest on the public debt as all items greater by this amount than for the previous year.

Interest Costs Jump

The jump in the cost of interest on the public debt is the largest annual increase in this figure since before the World War. The total cost of interest was $868,000,000. The average rate of interest on the public debt was 2.559 per cent on June 30, 1936, and had gone up to 2.582 per cent on June 30 last.

In explaining the change in sinking fund policy Mr. Morgenthau said:

"For the past two years the Treasury has followed the policy of applying to the sinking fund only the amount of Treasury notes and Liberty bonds redeemed in cash and has not purchased any Government securities in the market or reduced exchange offerings in refunding operations in order to further reduce the available balance in the sinking fund. This policy has left a substantial credit in the sinking fund. To have exhausted this full credit would have made it necessary for the Treasury to increase its cash offerings of securities without any net change in public debt. The total amount available in the sinking fund for the fiscal year 1937 was $723,000,000.

"After deducting the amount applied to cash redemptions, namely $104,000,000, the amount in the sinking fund carried over to the fiscal year 1938 is $619,000,000 which together with the appropriation available for the fiscal year 1938, will make a total credit in the sinking fund of approximately $1,200,000,000. It appears advisable to continue to apply the sinking fund only to cash redemptions until such time as the total receipts of the government exceed the total expenditures, exclusive of debt retirement. It will then be possible for the Treasury to purchase securities in the market for account of the sinking fund, or to refund only a portion of maturing issues, leaving the balance to be retired through sinking fund operations."

T. W. A. Traffic Gains in May

NEW YORK (AP) — Substantial gains in May over April in Transcontinental and Western Air Traffic, Inc., were announced by Jack Frye, president. The line carried upwards of 2000 more travelers in May than in April and carried 5000 pounds more express.

Effectiveness of Stabilization Funds Seen Vastly Over-Rated

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Recent exchange developments, particularly involving the franc, pound, and dollar, call for a re-appraisal of the makeshift device of the so-called stabilization fund or exchange equalization fund, invented by the British in 1931, copied by this country in the Gold Act of 1934, and attempted by the French between September, 1936, and June, 1937.

The powers and functions of tilese funds have been greatly over-rated in recent years, in line with the general tendency to over-rate the powers, fiscal and otherwise, of duly constituted authorities.

The directors of a stabilization fund, in theory, should stand astride an exchange rate, with power both to buy and sell, for the purpose of smoothing the fluctuations. Hence the fund should consist both of the currency involved and of the means to buy it. Thus the British fund can steady the price of gold, because it has both gold to sell, and the sterling (bank deposits) with which to buy it. It can also stand astride the sterling-franc rate, because it has both the sterling with which to buy francs and the gold with which to buy sterling.

French Fund Exhausted

It was ironic, therefore, that the French stabilization fund should exhaust its gold almost at the same time at which the British fund exhausted its sterling. The French fund, starting last fall with, reputedly, about 5,000,000,000 of francs, and an "equivalent" amount of gold, had to spend all its gold in the purchase of the francs thrown at it by Frenchmen who wanted gold, sterling or dollars. So it ended up holding nothing but francs with which to buy francs. The British Fund, on the other hand, had to stand and take so much gold offered by Frenchmen and de-hoarders who wanted sterling, that it finally had nothing but gold with which to buy gold. So it finally had to go to Parliament for the privilege of selling its bills in the open market to the extent of £200,000,000 more in order to obtain the sterling to buy more gold.

The American "Stabilization Fund" has been, from the beginning, a beautiful example of what such a fund should not be. It started out with $2,000,000,000 of gold (i. e. a claim on about 1800 tons of the Treasury's gold) but no bank balances at all. So it had nothing but gold with which to buy the gold coming in. Therefore the Fund directors sold $200,000,000 of their gold, or about 180 tons, to the Reserve system, and obtained bank balances. With these it kept buying the incoming gold, but as it continually exhausted its balances and loaded up its coffers with gold, it had to repeat the process over and over again (selling the gold to the Treasury, which issued gold certificates to the Federal, which put bank balances at the disposal of the rump Stabilization Fund.)

Purchase of Funds

The difficulty of all these funds is that they are working toward two mutually exclusive purposes. Presumably the original purpose of the British fund was simply to even out the day-to-day and week-to-week fluctuations in the sterling price of dollars, francs, and gold. This would exclude any effort to peg or fix these rates. By yielding to the trends, the managers of the Fund would keep the Fund roughly divided between sterling (to sell) and gold (with which to buy sterling).

But each of the funds has actually tried to do more than this. The British have held the price of gold at around 140 shillings since early 1935. The American Stabilization Fund, like a useless middleman, has been holding steady a gold-dollar rate which the Treasury, by its fixed policy of buying at $35 per ounce, has held as steady as a rock anyway. And the French Fund has been trying to hold the franc-gold rate steady within fairly narrow limits. Each, in short, has tried for something which might paradoxically be called elastic steadiness or steady elasticity.

As a result they have run afoul of what is self-evident in any marketing operation. If you try to fix a rate, you must stand ready to buy in heavy volume, or to sell in heavy volume, and to take the consequences. If you try to hold the price of gold steady; you must be prepared for heavy international movements, (the mal-distribution to which gold is so uniquely liable). On the other hand, if you try to avoid these mal-distributions of gold you must be prepared to let currency rates move in wide cycles.

Policy Abandoned

It was the effort of central banking authorities to maintain fixed gold prices up to and into the teeth of the depression which caused gold to move in long tides, first from London to Paris, then from New York to Paris, then from Paris to New York and now from London and Paris to New York.

The present decision of the French authorities to accept a "floating franc" is an abandonment of this policy and a full acceptance of the implications in the device of the stabilization fund. Presumably the French fund will hereafter confine its activities to smoothing out the short-time fluctuations of the franc. This, however, is hardly a task for which any Gargantuan sum is needed. It has been performed by merchant bankers through the purchase and sale of bills of exchange for almost 400 years, with increasing efficiency.

If the British Government, with the current £200,000,000 replenishment of its Exchange Equalization Fund, continues to hold gold at 140 shillings per ounce, its operations will be functionally almost identical with those of the United States Treasury in the operation of the "Inactive Gold Fund." This latter fund, in fact, is a sort of open, glass-inclosed version of the present British exchange operation. The British Fund, apparently, is to go into the British money market, sell its bills up to an ultimate £200,000,000, use the bank-credit proceeds to buy gold to whatever extent is necessary to hold it at around 140 shillings, as a subsidy to its colonial trade. The operation is in no essential detail different from that of the United States Treasury in offering its bills in the New York market and using the proceeds to buy all the gold offered at $35 per ounce.

British Fund Larger

The surprising change in the relative size of gold holdings among the leading democratic countries in recent years was rather dramatically brought out by the European news this week. Sir John Simon told the Commons that on March 31 the fund had about 26,000,000 ounces of gold and the Bank of England about 74,000,000 ounces, or a total of about 100,000,000 ounces. (At $35 per ounce this would be called in the United States $3,500,000,000.) This is 50 per cent higher than what the French apparently have in the Bank of France, the French Stabilization Fund having run out of gold entirely.

At the end of 1934, however, according to calculations of the Federal Reserve Board, the gold reserves of the Bank of England were $1,584,000,000 and those of the Bank of France $5,445,000,000. At that time the total liabilities of the British Exchange Fund were about $1,750,000,000 so it is a fair though slightly risky guess that its gold assets were not worth over $1,000,000,000. Thus in two years and a half the British, instead of having less than half as much gold as the French, have half as much more.

Yet at the end of this period the pound, franc, and dollar have come back to approximately the same ratio as they had before the depression started.

The action of Sir John Simon in giving the gold figures for England in terms of ounces is perhaps of some significance in connection with the gyrations in the price of gold of recent years. The price of gold had been so firmly pegged before the depression—84s. 11d in England from the time of Isaac Newton, $20.67 in the United States since 1837—that gold quantities were invariably given in terms of dollars or sterling. To a large extent the habit still persists, but it is confusing.

For purposes of easy calculation the following very rough equivalents can be used, "subject to change without notice."

2 ounces of gold equals £10.00
2 ounces of gold equals $70
1 ounce of gold equals 976 francs
If pounds $4.00
1 pound has 25 francs
1,000,000 ozs. gold equals $35,000,000
1,000,000 ozs. gold equals £10,000,000
1,000,000 ozs. gold equals 976,000,000 francs
1 ton of gold equals $1,120,000
$1,000,000 equals 28,500 ozs. of gold, or 20/100 ton
£1,000,000 equals 140,000 ounces or 4½ tons

Wheat Off 2 Cents Bushel in Chicago

CHICAGO, July 3 (AP)—Preholiday profit taking knocked wheat and corn prices down two cents a bushel at the grain market opening today.

A break of six cents in wheat at Buenos Aires late yesterday and decline today of almost two cents at Liverpool and three cents at Rotterdam influenced selling here. Northern Alberta Province, Canada, received much needed rain but stem rust on wheat in southern Manitoba was reported.

Opening 1 to 2 cents lower, July 1.23⅞-24⅜, Sept. 1.23¾-24¼, Chicago wheat later pulled. Corn started 1-2¼ cents off, July 1.24⅝-⅞, Sept. 1.19¾-11, and then recovered.

Auto Production Rises During Week

DETROIT (AP) — Ward's Reports, Inc., estimates that automobile factory output for the current week would be 122,890 cars and trucks, compared with 121,032 last week and 102,833 in the comparable week of 1936.

The survey said that this week's level probably will "not be improved upon" for the rest of the current model production season.

Market Opinions

Henry Clews & Co., New York—Much is being said about another depression but one person's guess is as good as another's as to what will happen in this respect. Summing it all up and to use a well worn expression, it is a time for extreme caution all along the line, not only in business but also in the share list. Regarding the latter it is a day to day affair and it is small wonder that such quiet markets are prevailing but the list has the appearance of being sold out.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston—The improving tone of the labor situation served to stimulate the market during the middle of the week. In addition to this the precarious French financial situation came to a head. Just what may be the eventual solution of this matter it is impossible to say, but that constant uncertainty which has probably been a serious drag on the market for a long time has at last become a recognised fact.

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—The market as a whole, seems strongly situated to support a sustained upturn in the general level of prices. Therefore, we would not be in a hurry to accept profits in stocks accumulated during the past three months. Moreover, we would assume a more aggressive buying attitude and take advantage of periods of irregularity and hesitation to accumulate stocks if you have not already done so.

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Extensive Buying Of Wheat; Prices Advance Sharply

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A rapidly deteriorating wheat crop in western Canada, coupled with fears that black rust may take a heavy toll in the American Northwest, brought a broad buying power into wheat the past week, and prices advanced sharply.

The world situation had a bullish ground also in the disturbing political conditions in both western Europe and in the Far East where Russia and Japan are fencing with each other. The political conditions again tend to emphasize the fact the world supplies of old wheat are extremely small, and that many nations are still without adequate reserves in the event of a general war.

Burden on North America

The burden of supplying importers for the next six to eight months is on North America. Consequently the fading of crop prospects in western Canada is important, as it offsets the fine crop of winter wheat raised in this country.

Private July estimates of our winter wheat crop averaged 642,000,000 bushels, and spring wheat, 229,000,000 bushels, a total crop of 255,000,000 bushels more than was raised in 1936. The grain world general has appeared to have gone on the assumption that the American winter wheat crop would make up for all deficiencies. Consequently buying has been slow for export, and European importers appeared to have lost their market.

Since hedging of wheat became a factor several weeks ago, prices have gone up in a sensational manner, insteady of sagging under the weight of the hedge load as buyers, both here and abroad, expected.

Mills in this country are replenishing stocks rapidly, and the movement is running heavier than a year ago at this time. However, if Europe is obliged to cover its needs as expected out of our winter wheat, such buying would be an effectual offset to the hedging pressure. Many farmers in the southwest are storing their wheat.

Outlook in Canada

Private estimates indicated Canada had a prospect for 216,000,000 bushels, which would be only 4,000,000 bushels spring wheat more than last year, and judging from private estimates now current this figure will be lowered substantially. Heavy rains are an immediate and imperative necessity to prevent an extension of the crop calamity which has already befallen a large part of the wheat area. Losses sustained up to July 1 in Canada have dissipated all hopes for even a fair crop, and judging from the tremendous buying which has been apparent in the wheat market, losses have been underestimated, instead of the reverse.

Black rust damage in winter wheat was offset by increases in other sections as result of rains just before harvest.

The European wheat crop outside of Russia is believed to be about the same as last year, but world imports will be smaller than last year, as the United States will be an exporter instead of a buyer.

Market Averages

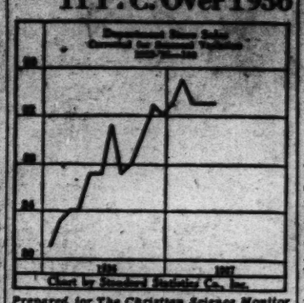
(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	30 Stocks	15 Ind'ls	15 RR's	20 Ut's	80 Stocks
Net change	+3.1½	+.6	+.6	+.9	+.9
Friday	91.0	39.3	40.9	65.1	66.0
Previous day	89.9	38.6	40.2	64.2	65.1
Month ago	93.1	43.4	41.7	67.7	68.0
Year ago	91.9	43.1	40.3	64.9	67.7
1937 high	101.6	49.5	54.0	75.3	76.8
1937 low	87.9	36.1	39.1	63.6	64.6
1936 high	99.3	43.8	53.7	72.8	73.8
1936 low	73.4	30.2	43.4	55.7	56.5
Movement in Recent Years					
1932 low	17.5	8.7	21.9	16.9	
1929 high	146.9	153.9	184.3	157.7	
1937 low	81.6	36.3	61.8	61.8	
	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n Bonds	
Net change	+.5	—.1	+.2	—.3	
Friday	92.3	102.5	96.4	72.5	
Previous day	91.7	102.6	96.2	72.7	
Month ago	93.5	103.3	98.0	73.0	
Year ago	92.2	103.1	102.3	68.8	
1937 high	99.9	104.4	103.8	74.7	
1937 low	90.9	102.2	95.8	70.5	
1936 high	98.3	104.4	103.1	73.0	
1936 low	86.9	101.8	99.3	67.6	
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.3	
1929 high	101.1	98.9	103.9	100.5	
10-Low Yield Bonds					
Friday	110.6	Prev. day		110.6	
Month ago	110.8	Year ago		111.9	
1937 high	112.7	1937 low		106.4	
1936 high	113.5	1936 low		110.3	
1929 high	104.4	1932 low		93.8	

Exchange Seat Up $1000

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements have been completed for the sale of a New York Stock Exchange membership for $90,000, an increase of $1000 from the last sale.

Retail Sales Gain 11 P. C. Over 1936



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Although the 11 per cent increase over 1936 department store sales shown for the first five months of 1937 may not be continued in the summer, the outlook for a strong revival of business in the fall and winter suggests that full year sales should be at least 10 per cent higher than a year ago.

Units serving industrial areas where wages are sharply higher should show even larger gains. The trend toward higher priced merchandise and the particularly strong demand for furniture and home furnishings are benefiting department stores.

Labor Cost Ratios In Manufacturing Widely Different

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There is a widespread interest in the relative labor costs among individual industries and companies as the labor situation assumes an increasing important role in the outlook for corporation earnings, says Standard Statistics.

"Unfortunately," continues the report, "few companies are willing to disclose their labor expense in relation to total costs, but this is fully understandable. Such information naturally would be valuable to competitors.

There is also a serious lack of information regarding labor costs by industries, and no complete statistics on this subject are publicly available. However, a close approach to the relative position of the various industries can be obtained from the information compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census.

The Standard Statistics Company has computed these relative wage costs from the Census figures for 1935. It should be kept in mind that the statistics apply only to the actual manufacturing process. If the labor entering into the raw materials used were included, the proportionate labor costs would obviously be much greater.

While the figures refer to the relation of labor costs to the value of the products, rather than to total costs, they are still significant in revealing the importance of labor to the several industries. All other factors being equal, an industry with relatively low labor costs is in a more favorable earnings position at this time than one with a high wage expense, in view of the general upward trend of wage rates.

The following table shows the percentages of labor costs to the total value of products in various important manufacturing industries.

	Per Cent
Sugar refining	3.7
Cigars and cigarettes	5.4
Meat packing	5.8
Petroleum refining	6.0
Paints	7.7
Fertilizers	7.8
Food	8.4
Automobiles	9.1
Tin cans	9.5
Chemicals	10.1
Nonferrous metal manufactures	13.9
Paper	15.5
Cement	17.4
Rubber tires	17.5
Leather	18.1
Printing and publishing	19.1
Bakery products	20.1
Electrical equipment	20.6
Iron and steel	20.6
Automobile parts	21.2
Radio	21.3
Agricultural implements	22.1
Textiles	22.6
Machinery	23.9
Glass	25.2
Shoes	26.6
Machine tools	30.6
Office equipment	31.4
Aircraft	32.8
Shipbuilding	35.8

Otis Steel Company

NEW YORK (AP)—Otis Steel Co. notified the New York Stock Exchange the time for exchange of its 7 per cent cumulative prior preference stock for new $5.50 convertible preferred and common stocks has been extended to July 31, 1937.

Retail Business Up 10 to 20 P. C. Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Plans for the extended July Fourth week-end holiday and vacations spread increased buying through most branches of the retail trade during the past week, says the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet.

Children's wear moved into the foreground, continues the report, particularly sun suits and sports suits. Travelling cases, luggage, portable radios, fishing tackle, outboard motors and tennis racquets were all included in the rising demand for summer goods. Culottes and overalls, dressmaker bathing suits, jiggers, crocheted gloves, chiffon evening gowns, cotton dresses, and white shoes featured sales in women's wear.

Cash From Crops Aids

"More cash from the marketing of early crops gave sufficient stimulation to consumer buying in many districts to overcome the handicap of unsettled weather. With the subsidence of the strike wave, the covering of deferred needs also helped to lift retail sales from 3 to 6 per cent over the preceding week's at the leading cities. Over the comparative 1936 period, however, the rise was marked by considerable unevenness, but the estimate for the country, as a whole, ranged upward from 10 to 20 per cent. Influx of summer vacationists helped to bolster the gain for New England to 10 to 20 per cent. The poorer showing at some cities reduced the margin for the East over 1936 to 10 to 25 per cent.

"As more centers were relieved by the termination of strike disturbances," says the survey, "retail volume for the Middle West rose 15 to 25 per cent from its 1936 comparative. Passing of the heat wave and strike outbreaks narrowed the spread for the Northwest to 12 to 20 per cent. While more hesitance was engendered by labor unrest, the increase for the South over 1936 was unchanged at 15 to 28 per cent. Hot weather and improved crop outlook extended the range for the Southwest to 14 to 22 per cent, giving some retailers the largest volume for the year. Despite the unabated strike tie-ups at some cities, tourist trade helped to carry Pacific Coast sales up 9 to 18 per cent.

Wholesale Trade Steady

"Little change occurred in the buying trend in most wholesale divisions this week, although at some of the principal markets there was a moderate shrinkage in volume. Repeat business continued heavy for a number of items, but in some instances shipments could not be made, because of stock depletion.

"While there was scattered buying of coats and suits in the medium-price ranges, the Fall movement may not gain much momentum until mid-July, as uncertain labor conditions and unsettled prices of some staples make definite budget limits quite difficult to adjust. Despite the slackened activity in some branches, wholesale volume for the week was estimated at 12 to 25 per cent larger than its 1936 comparative," concludes the report.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 5

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 3
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 21
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 2

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

For some time it has been clear that rising profits of employers, and rising cost of living for employees would bring to an end the period of labor peacefulness which has prevailed in England. Recent events show that official labor is determined to press its claims by constitutional means; discussion and arbitration is to be preferred to strikes. This determination is not shared by every member of the trade union movement, but for the present the extremists are not to have their own way. Reasons suggested for this preference for peace are that the labor movement has learned from past experience that violence does not pay in the long run, and alternatively that the impetus to strike is not yet strong because costs of living have not yet risen very far.

The London bus strike was brought to a sudden end despite the protests of the Central Bus Committee, and that committee has been suspended by the executive of the Transport and General Workers' Union, so that its connection with the Communists may be investigated. There has been similar repudiation of extremism in the engineering industry. The Aircraft Shop Stewards' National Council was all for strike action because the Engineering Employers' Federation refused to grant an increase in wages of 2d. an hour; the national executive of the Amalgamated Engineering Union has denounced the aircraft shop stewards for their undemocratic behavior. During May the threatened national coal strike was avoided through a compromise which vindicated the principles of independent unionism, but did not coerce the Spencer Union in the Nottinghamshire coal field, which had been damned by the national union as a creature of the employers.

Rail Union Demands

Trouble may be brewing on the railroads. The three railroad unions made claims for higher wages and improved conditions of work, such as restoration of the 1931 overtime, night and Sunday working wage rates, for holidays with pay, for minimum wages, for reduced hours. The cost of these claims has been estimated at over £15,000,000 per annum, and they were rejected by representatives of the four mainline companies.

The claims of the men will now be brought before the Railway Staff National Council, on which men and employers have equal representation. So far, the procedure of negotiation has been followed, but a mass meeting of railwaymen at Edinburgh has voted in favor of strike action. The Railway Staff National Tribunal suggested last January that in August the men might have restored the last quarter of the cut in wages made in 1931, and recommended that men should share in the improvement in the position of the railways, if that improvement continued.

The railroads subsequently made application to the Rates Tribunal for authority to increase passenger and goods fares by about 6 per cent, which would bring them in a possible £8,000,000 per annum of extra revenue. The prospects are that once again a compromise solution may be adopted for the time being without recourse to open warfare.

Fostering Agriculture

The insistence of trade union officials upon democratic procedure is part of the attempt now being made by the labor movement as a political force to win to itself new support from white-collar workers and professional men as well as working men. Mr. Herbert Morrison has been put at the head of a national campaign to win these new converts, and repudiation of extremist industrial or political action is none the less sincere because it may have a use in attracting new converts.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. W. S. Morrison, who succeeded Mr. Elliot, has at last hatched out an agricultural policy, which does not depart greatly from the inventions of his predecessor. Agriculture is an economic activity which, in England at any rate, always has to have something done for it. It has to be protected from the horrible foreigner, or from the grasping middleman; it has to be fostered because Messrs. Belloc, Chesterton and allies have a sentimental longing for the peasant virtues; it has to be made strong because it conserves food supplies in times of war; and so on. Mr. Morrison does not depart from these requirements.

In order to increase the fertility of grasslands, a subsidy is to be provided to cut by half the price of lime, and by a quarter the price of basic slag; nearly a half million is to be spent on land drainage, and there are to be experiments in grass drying. For these expenditures at any rate we shall have a return in the shape of improved grassland.

Flour Users Pay Subsidy

The second item in Mr. Morrison's new policy follows more directly upon Elliot precedent. Mr. Elliot introduced the policy of guaranteeing a price for wheat, the necessary subsidy being raised by a levy which was paid ultimately by consumers of flour. Mr. Morrison is to raise the quantity of wheat upon which the guaranteed price will be paid from 27 million hundredweight to 36 million. A similar scheme is to be introduced for oats and barley to protect farmers from a fall in prices for these products below their present levels. The cost is not to exceed £1 per acre, nor £1,750,000 per annum in total, and the necessary funds are to be provided for in the budget instead of being collected from the consumers of oat or barley products. The system of collecting the funds is thus more equitable in the oat and barley schemes than in the wheat, but the method of raising the money has no bearing on the economic desirability or otherwise of the proposals. Naturally enough the advocates of a free and liberal economy object strongly to the new proposals, and equally naturally the farmers are grumbling because they have not received more.

It is probable that the complaints of the farmers will be heard soonest, for Mr. Morrison has reserved for further consideration the milk and pig industries. The farmers will not be happy until they have complete and unquestioned control over production and prices, and the fact that even under the new Chamberlain government we are moving toward the farmers' desires makes still another open against the prospects of reviving international trade through an Anglo-American trade agreement or otherwise.

An illustration of the other side of the argument is seen in the report of the chairman at the general meeting of the Association to advance Danish Industry and Trade. The British bacon industry had grown by 15 per cent; and while British butter imports had risen between 1929 and the present from 225 million kilos to 500 million per annum, the exports of Danish butter to Britain had actually fallen. This was a consequence of British protection at home and of Imperial preference.

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Dorothy E. Round Wins Wimbledon Tennis Title for Second Time in Four Years

English Girl Drops Set In Beating Polish Rival

BULLETIN

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 3 (AP)—Don Budge and Gene Mako, American Davis Cup combination, today won their final-round doubles match from C. R. D. Tuckey and George Patrick Hughes, of Great Britain, 6—0, 6—4, 6—8, 6—1.

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 3 (AP)—For the second time in four years, Dorothy E. Round of England won the All-England tennis title in women's singles. In the final round today, she defeated Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland, 6—2, 2—6, 7—5.

Miss Round, Wimbledon champion in 1934, thus climaxed an amazing comeback after two years of comparative tennis obscurity. She succeeds as champion Helen Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., who bowed to Miss Round in the quarterfinals of the current championship.

The English girl originally had planned to write "finis" to her tennis career with this tournament in order to complete preparations for her marriage, in September, to Dr. Douglas L. Little. She indicated today, however, that she might reconsider and join Great Britain's Wightman cup forces for the series with the United States at Forest Hills, N. Y., Aug. 20-21.

Five-Minute Ovation

The packed stands around the center court gave Miss Round a five-minute ovation after the Polish girl had knocked the final point out of bounds.

It looked for a time in the third set as though "Jeddy" had the title in her grasp. She overwhelmed the English girl in three straight games for a 4-to-2 lead but the new champion rallied gloriously to win out.

Except for Miss Round's brilliant play in the opening set, it was mediocre tennis for a final round. There were few good rallies and too many errors on easy returns.

With Miss Round's triumph the second of Wimbledon's two major titles had been decided. Don Budge, six foot, one-inch Oakland (Calif.) red-head, annexed the men's singles championship yesterday crushing Gottfried Frhr von Cramm of Germany in straight sets. Budge, in his march to the title, dropped only one set—to Frankie Parker of Milwaukee in the semifinals.

Franco-British Team Wins

Mme. Simone Mathieu of France and Adeline Yorke of England won the women's doubles championship, defeating Mrs. Phyllis Mudford King and Joan Pittman of England, 6—3, 6—3.

Mme. Mathieu, who won the junior championship of France in 1928, teamed up with the chubby English girl to capture the crown without either ever hitting a hard ball. They just lobbed and wafted the ball back until either Mrs. King or Miss Pittman erred.

Final Points

By the Associated Press

Point Score, First Set

Miss Round	3	1	3	4	4	4	2—26—6
Mlle. Jedrzejowska	0	4	4	4	1	4	3—26—4

Point Score, Second Set

Miss Round	0	4	3	1	1	4	2—26—6
Mlle. Jedrzejowska	7	2	4	4	4	1	4—26—4

Point Score, Third Set

Miss Round	3	4	4	2	1	4	4	4	3	4	4—	37—	7
Mlle. Jedrzejowska	4	1	2	4	4	4	1	0	1	5	0	1—	37—	5

Pentti Winner Of 10,000-Meter A. A. U. Title

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 3 (AP)—Eino Pentti, veteran distance runner from the Millrose A. A. of New York, won the senior A. A. U. 10,000-meter championship yesterday at Marquette Stadium, and little Bill Feiler of Drake University, finishing second in the combined senior and junior race, took the latter title. Feiler won in meet record time of 33m. 8.4s. The time replaced the 33m. 11s. set by Andrew Zamparelli of Northeastern University last year.

William Lynch, stalwart Princeton University sophomore fullback from Birmingham, Mich., checked in with the first junior championship by winning the hammer throw with a heave of 167.4 feet. Lynch's performance was 20 feet farther than the second place distance of 147.39ft. by Albert Halleck of the Denver A. C.

Ray Mahannah, sturdy Drake University middle-distance star, raced to a new meet record to win the 1500-meter championship, flashing across the finish line in 3m. 57.8s. under the floodlights at Marquette University Stadium.

Allan Tolmich, versatile youngster from Wayne University, Detroit, withstood a bristling closing rush by Herschel Neil, of the Maryville (Mo.) State Teachers, to win the classic 100-meter dash by inches. The Detroit star's time was 10.5s.

Kearns Wins High Hurdles

Richard Kearns, rangy entrant from the Denver A. C., scored an easy triumph in the 110-meter high hurdle final, winning over Donn Kinzle, of Duke University, by about five yards in 14.7s.

The 400-meter finals produced a surprise when Paul Sanders of Rice Institute, who set a meet mark of 48.4s. in the trials, was whipped by a team mate, E. Y. Steakley, by less than a yard in 48.8s.

The meet record distance of 24ft. 10in., established in the broad jump trials by Charles Walker, Ohio State Negro freshman and brother of Mel Walker, sensational Buckeye high jumper, held up in the finals. Bob Hubbard, of Minnesota, took second with 24ft. 1in., and 23ft. 9½in. gained third place for Anson Perina, Princeton freshman.

Frank Hart of Louisiana College collected the shot-put title with a heave of 47 ft. 3¾ in., to 47 ft. 2 in. for Howard Brill of the New York A. C.

Eastern Tennis Is Dominated By Outside Players

DONGAN HILLS, N. Y., July 3 (AP)—A pair of California teammates, a top-flight star from Tulsa, Okla., and the defending champion from Miami, Fla., are the semifinalists today in the eastern intercollegiate tennis championships, which already have left the rather bewildered spectators wondering where the "eastern" part comes in.

Teams from California, Florida, and Ohio fill three of the semifinal doubles brackets while the freshman singles title already is in the hands of a North Carolina player.

Here's the semifinal lineup:

Varsity singles semifinals: Julius Heldman, University of California at Los Angeles, vs. Owen Anderson, U. C. L. A.; Gerin Cameron, Tulsa University, vs. Gardnar Mulloy, Miami. Cameron, Heldman and Mulloy, the 1936 winner, were seeded Nos. 1, 2, and 4, respectively. Anderson won his semifinal place yesterday by beating third-seeded Lewis Wetherell of Southern California, the national public parks champion, 6—2, 6—0.

Doubles semifinals: William V. Winslow and Alastair B. Martin, Princeton, the only surviving easterners and the tournament's best "upset" team, vs. McNeill and George Pryor, Kenyon, third-seeded. Mulloy and Bernard Frank, Miami, vs. Douglas Imhoff and George Tanaka, California. Winslow and Martin yesterday defeated the second-seeded Heldman-Anderson team of U. C. L. A. and Don Doyle and Joe Abrams of Tulane.

Charles P. Rider of North Carolina took the freshman title with a 6—1, 8—6, 4—6, 6—0 triumph over top-seeded Chauncey Depew Steele of Columbia, while Walter Pettit and Calvin D. McCracken, Princeton, beat Steele and Leo V. Hayes in the yearling doubles final.

Tabor Oarsmen Enter Henley Regatta Final

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, England July 3 (AP)—Tabor Academy of Marion, Mass., today entered the finals of the Thames challenge cup competition of the Royal Henley Regatta, defeating the Westminster Bank Rowing Club by one length in 7m. 58s.

Tabor meets the "B" crew of the London Rowing Club in the finals later today. London entered the finals by upsetting the favored Jesus College, Cambridge, by a half length in 7m. 51s.

Johnson Betters Record

STOCKHOLM, July 3 (AP)—Henry Johnson, Swedish Olympic runner, surpassed the world record for the 2,000-meter run yesterday when he was timed in 5m. 48.4s. Johnson clipped 3 4-10s. off the accepted world record, established in 1931 by Jules Ladoumegue of France.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow—Fenway Park—Two Games
FIRST GAME 1:30
RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Kennedy's Men's Store Bvd. 1200

Belmont Hill Crew Wins Mallory Cup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, Mass., July 3—With a spine-tickling finish, one of the greatest in the eight years of competition, the Belmont Hill crew, with Bill Claflin Jr., at the helm, yesterday crossed the finish line six seconds the winner over Charlie Burnett of St. Mark's, thereby winning the Clifford D. Mallory Trophy and the national interscholastic sailing championship.

Racing off the tie that existed at the end of the three races in the final series on Thursday, the two crews fought for every second in yesterday's thriller.

Burnett skippered St. Mark's into a short lead at the start by placing his craft into the weather position. However, Claflin soon drew even with the St. Mark's boat and it was nip and tuck the rest of the way around.

Clark School Golfer Wins Scholastic Title

GREENWICH, Conn., July 3 (AP)—Tommy Pierce, sharpshooting young golfer from Clark School, Hanover, N. H., held today the eastern interscholastic golf championship, a prize which eluded his grasp a year ago.

Pierce, runner-up in the 1936 tournament, clinched the title yesterday by defeating Harry Bill of Lawrenceville, 1 up in 18 holes over the Greenwich Country Club course.

Bill had an excellent chance to even the match on the 18th green, but missed the crucial putt by a scant two inches.

The Lawrenceville golfer was three down at the 14th, but steadied to take the next two holes. He had another opportunity on the 17th green, but short-putted a half inch and had to be content to halve the hole.

Pierce and Bill also halved the 18th when the Lawrenceville star failed to sink his third shot.

In semifinal matches, Pierce defeated George Lewis Jr., of Lawrenceville, 6 and 5, while Bill disposed of Francis (Bud) Schlitzinger of Loomis, 3 and 1.

All-Philadelphia Final

PHILADELPHIA, July 3 (AP)—Two Philadelphia girls, Hope Knowles and Alison Harrison, will meet today for the women's middle states tennis championship. In the semifinals Miss Harrison upset the favorite, Patricia Henry of Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—4, while Miss Knowles defeated Florence Le Boutillier of Westbury, L. I., 6—2, 6—3. Helen Pederson of Stamford, Conn., who won last year, did not defend the title.

International League
Results July 2
Newark 5, Syracuse 3.
Montreal 7, Rochester 2.
Buffalo at Toronto (postponed).
Jersey City-Baltimore (not scheduled).

Succeeds Helen Jacobs

Wide World — Dorothy Edith Round of England
Defeats Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland in Wimbledon Final, 6—2, 2—6, 7—5

Oxford-Cambridge Team Best To Invade the United States

English track and field followers not only have been favorably impressed by the competition this spring of the Oxford-Cambridge athletes who began their American conditioning at New Haven today, but they have been told by Rex Woods and Evan Hunter, co-managers of the Oxford-Cambridge track and field team, that Godfrey Brown is captaining the best team of English collegians ever to visit America.

Interest in this American invasion of the Oxford-Cambridge athletes is sufficiently high in England to have the British Broadcasting Corporation make arrangements for a short wave broadcast to London of the July 10 meet in the Harvard Stadium.

There are many athletes on the combined English team which began its final work for the Stadium meet in New Haven today who for years have gripped the attention of the English people. Foremost among them is Godfrey Brown, worthy successor to a great list of fine English middle distance racers. Another is Dick Webster, the English pole vaulter, who was sixth in the Olympics and is the British indoor and outdoor vault champion and record holder.

English Poor Vaulters

Son of Captain Webster, one of England's best liked A. A. U. leaders, Dick Webster was given a pole by his father when he was only 11 years of age and instructed in the art of vaulting. English vaulters never have been exceptional. It is an event that English collegians never could master like the American 14 footers but Dick Webster was a natural athlete who made fine progress.

When only 19 years old he held five Bedford Country championships, pole vault, high jump, discus, javelin and shot put. He was the public school pole vault champion for three years, British junior champion for two years and holds all the records for those competitions. For three years he has won the pole vault for Cambridge against Oxford, and after he finishes at Cambridge next, he will enter upon a career in the army where he hopes to continue competition with a thought to the 1940 Olympics.

Lacking competition in England because he so long has exceeded his fellow pole vaulters, English track officials are hopeful that this American trip will see Dick Webster clearing better than 13 feet 6 inches, and promising England a 14-footer for the next Olympic games.

Turk Shot Putter

Evan Hunter of Oxford is particularly pleased that this English team is so well represented in two events in which it always has conceded places to the Americans, the shot put and pole vault. The English shot putter happens to be a Turk, by the name of Ali Irfan, who has put the shot over 49 feet and whom Hunter expects will be put over 50 feet in the Stadium. Irfan has been sent to Cambridge by his government to study English and he has profited by the occasion to take a big part in the athletic life of the English Universities.

In the Stadium, Harvard-Yale will have no one who can offer Irfan serious competition if he is in a 50-foot mood, but in Bill Harding of Yale they have a fine pole vaulter who has been working hard at New Haven to regain the vaulting technique which as a sophomore saw him soar over 14 feet, the fifth 14-footer in Yale history. The meet in the Stadium next Saturday may be decided by the pole jump as the English call the vault and the high jump, in the latter event the rivals being Bob Kennedy of Cambridge and Bay Haydock of Harvard.

Schoolmates Meet In College Golf Final at Oakmont

OAKMONT, Penna., July 3 (AP)—The coincidence of two fraternity brothers at Louisiana State University playing today for the national intercollegiate golf championship goes back to a day in 1934.

A youngster from Jefferson City, Mo., met a tall likeable southern youth in the western junior tournament at Chicago and Freddie Haas of New Orleans persuaded Paul Leslie to go to L. S. U.

Leslie joined Haas' fraternity (Lambda Chi Alpha), they became roommates and teammates and finally today—over a 36-hole route—rivals for the biggest stake in college golf.

Each has reached the finals in a previous year, but neither has won. They joked and laughed at the prospect of one of them having to crush the other's fondest hope.

Leslie beat Bill Barclay of Michigan yesterday in one semifinal, 3 and 2, while Haas struggled from 5 down at one point in the morning round to crush Vincent D'Antoni of Tulane 5 and 4 in the afternoon.

"Les" took an early lead and was never down to Barclay. Haas, who had scrambled to get down at every hole in the first eighteen, began banging pars and birdies on the second circuit. He won five consecutive holes to settle score with D'Antoni, who had beaten him three previous times this season.

Both finalists learned their golf from their fathers. The elder Haas is a professional at Colonial Country Club in New Orleans.

Paul is a junior. He also is an officer in the reserve officers training corps and came here from Fort McClelland, Anniston, Ala., where he has been in camp.

Fred graduated last month in journalism.

Both 21, they have met in the finals of one other tournament, Leslie, as a freshman, beat Haas for the southern intercollegiate championship. He also eliminated him last year in the semifinals of the national intercollegiates.

McKain Replaces Wilson as Team's Rescue Pitcher

By Edwin Bamill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Ever since Jack Wilson's promotion to the starting corps, Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox has been searching for a dependable relief pitcher. Jack took command of the situation during the early weeks of the season, but continued effectiveness in these roles brought about his advancement and sent Cronin hunting for a rescue worker to replace him.

The "Skipper" tried Walberg and Ostermueller with only fair success. Rube, as a matter of fact, has never been dependable in relief. To be at his best, he needs plenty of work in the form of starting assignments. Wildness has handicapped Ostie's relief efforts.

But in Arch McKain, who left-handed Minneapolis to 19 victories last year, Cronin has apparently found his man. By stopping the Athletics cold yesterday in the series opener at Fenway, after they had pounded Johnny Marcum for eight hits and 15 bases, Arch probably clinched the berth once occupied by Wilson. At least he has a firm hold on it.

Three for McKain

McKain has come through in his last two relief appearances. Previous to blanking the Athletics yesterday, Arch turned in a scoreless effort with the Cleveland Indians during the last Red Sox Fenway stand against the West. Technically, he has won three games and lost none, gaining one of those triumphs in a starting role against the Senators on May 29.

The A's were hitting Marcum hard yesterday before McKain came along. Johnny was making his second start since that forced layoff and once again showed the need of more work. His control was off, putting him behind the batter continually. Stepping into John's fast ball, the visitors swelled their team batting average by way of a home run, triple, four doubles and two singles. The home run was hit by young Russell Peters and it was his first of the season. Two mates were on the bases in the first inning when he connected.

Fortunately for Marcum, however, McKain's wide curve bothered the Philadelphia batters, particularly the left-handers, and Johnny's seventh victory was written in the records.

Ben Chapman hit his initial four-bagger of the season yesterday for the Red Sox. It came in the eighth inning with two on and at a time when his team was struggling to retain a one-run advantage. Buster Mills had hit one in the sixth, to provide the momentum for the fourth and fifth runs.

The victory, coming while the Yankees were losing to the Senators, left the Red Sox six games out of first place. They are only half a game behind the third-place Tigers, who were idle yesterday in Cleveland.

Ben's Fifteenth

Along with hitting a homer yesterday, Chapman stole his fifteenth base. He leads the majors in this respect. Also, Ben's two singles boosted his batting average over the .270 level for the first time since his arrival at Fenway.

Despite the fact that the Sox are within speaking distance of the American League lead, the grandstand managers will tell you they will not seriously challenge the Yankees until they overcome that inability to win on the road. So far this season the locals have won 21 out of 31 at Fenway Park, but dropped 16 of their 27 abroad.

Boston's baseball public will see plenty of action this week end. Cronin's aces, Bob Grove and Buck Newsome, are ready to pitch in tomorrow's doubleheader at Fenway, which should mean two victories over the Athletics. On Monday, the Bees come home for a holiday doubleheader with the New York Giants, who are currently battling the Cubs for the National League leadership.

By beating the Bees yesterday at the Polo Grounds, behind Carl Hubbell, the Giants extended their winning streak to six games. They are within one half game of first place and quite possibly will be in that coveted position when Monday's twin bill starts at the Beehive.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday are open dates throughout the major leagues. The reason, of course, is Wednesday's annual All-Star game in Washington. On Friday, the Bees open a four-game series with the Phillies here in the Hub, finishing up with a doubleheader on Sunday. Then follows an invasion of the western clubs.

Helps Marcum Win Seventh

Arch McKain, Red Sox Pitcher

Tiller Talk

While Fourth of July firecrackers are being shot off shore, booms from the cannons of all racing ports from the tip of Cape Cod to the other cape—Cape Ann—will be heard as the greatest number of sailors are expected to man the greatest number of boats ever raced on a July 4th week end.

From Gloucester to the Vineyards, yachtsmen and yachtswomen, new and old, will keep tune with this summer's theme song, "The America's Cup."

Monday brings many regattas in yachting's tribute to Independence Day. Over Dorchester Bay way, Boston Bay sailors race under the burgee of the South Boston Yacht Club. Over 150 boats are expected to jam Southie's floats with crews and friends in the pre-race get together and the after-race Monday quarterbacking.

Featuring today's weekly Boston Bay inter-clubs are, as usual, the battle of the Indians. Two new Indians to the fleet will be added when James Walker and Jack Oliver put on their first war paint. Young Walker, a Quincy paper boy, after saving his pennies, bought the old Muja and now brings this craft back to racing. Jack Oliver, Rear-Commodore of the Wollaston Yacht Club, adds another boat to Boston racing when he launches his brand-new Indian. Oliver already owns two Winabouts.

The drop in interest in the Manchester I class will probably be rectified, as this competitive class is expected to turn out in full number. In the last few interclub engagements, Hosea White's Oriental and Leslie Rawding's Nipper have been the only boats racing.

Increased interest in the Winabout class, now that the other skippers have more or less solved the problem of stopping Roger and Donald Kent in their Why Not, is found evident. Burns Curry, the Williams brothers, John Carleton, Tom Coleman and some of the other Winabout skippers have been showing their sterns to the "champs" lately. A large turnout for this class is expected.

Along the rock-bared coastlines of the North Shore, the various ports of Marblehead, Sandy Bay, Rockport, Swampscott, Newburyport and others will be busy with white sails making white splashes against the marine blue of the harbors. Marblehead heads the list with its three clubs and one junior organization—Eastern, Corinthian, Boston, and the Pleon juniors.

All three get together in a combined assault on the marine bypaths. Heading the many feature engagements are the eight meters, this year's newest class sensation at the famous yachting port.

Down along the end of the South Shore, where Duxbury Yacht Club holds it stand, yachting is in for a busy week end. Pilgrim's devotees are expected to join up with Duxbury on the Fourth for a big double celebration of the Tercentenary and the Fourth.

Hingham announces a three-day race series for today, tomorrow and Monday. The O boats, Mighty Mites and the new Penn Yan class will race off the regular starting line at the yacht club off Crow's Point, Hingham.

W. A. D.

American Hopes Rest in Ability To Take Curves

WESTBURY, N. Y., July 3 (AP)—With crack drivers from Germany, Italy and England expected to dominate the going in their speedy racing machines, the hopes of American aces in the 300-mile Vanderbilt Cup race today centered in their ability to scoot around the seven curves of the Roosevelt raceway.

At stake in this first renewal of the auto race classic was $70,000 in prize money, with $10,000 reserved for the leading American drivers.

Admittedly the bright-red Alfa-Romeos of Italian cup-defender Tazio Nuvolari and his teammate, Giuseppe Farina; the 16-cylinder Auto-Unions of Bernd Rosemeyer and Ernst von Delius, and the long-snouted Mercedes-Benz cars of Rudolf Caracciola and Richard Seaman possess more speed in the open going.

But the foreign entries in this 90-lap grind, which will get under way at 1:15 p. m. (E. S. T.) at a long-distance telegraph signal from President Roosevelt, ease up when they come to the turns. There are seven on the 3 1-3-mile course.

That is where home-breds like Rex Mays of California; Wilbur Shaw, the "native son" who won the Indianapolis classic on May 31; Billy Winn of Detroit, and Babe Stapp of Dallas, Texas, may come through to the delight of 60,000-odd customers. They are used to wheeling around turns, banked, hair-pin or gentle, with a heavy foot on the gas-pedal.

It seems their only chance of getting out in front to drawn down the $20,000 first prize.

Not all the American contenders are piloting domestic brands of gas-buggies. Shaw, Mauri Rose, National A. A. A. champion, Deacon Litz, and Stapp all have Maseratis. Bob Swanson drives a small but speedy Bugatti, and Joe Thorne, New York sportsman, an Alfa-Romeo.

In addition, the American Balmaccan team has a double foreign entry in the Alfa-Romeo driven by Eugen Bjornstad, Norwegian champion.

Rosemeyer in his snub-nosed craft went into today's race a strong favorite to succeed Nuvolari, who won last year by a bit more than three laps with an average speed of a little more than 65 miles per hour. Probability that that rate would be improved tremendously, possibly by more than 20 miles, was evident throughout the time trials, in which Caracciola led the field at 85.85 m. p. h. and Rosemeyer hit 161.411 in the stretch.

This is due not so much to any great year's improvement in the cars or the drivers but in the fact that nine curves have been removed from the track and the straightaways lengthened.

Waterman of Belmont Wins Archery Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEERFIELD, Mass., July 3—Dorothy Budd of East Rockaway, N. Y., was yesterday crowned new women's champion in both the double national and double Columbia rounds in the second day's shooting of the Eastern Archery Association.

James F. Waterman of Belmont, Mass., took the men's title for the third year.

Miss Budd set a new record of 138—881 in the double national to top the mark of 17—427, held by Mrs. Dorothy Cummings. She also made a new mark of 46—294 at the 60-yard distance and a 139—881 for the second national round.

Western N. E. Tennis

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., July 3 (AP)—Albert Horton, Providence, R. I., John Gow, Simsbury, Conn., James J. Thackera and Arthur Wright, Hartford, Conn., yesterday entered the semifinals of the Western New England tennis singles championship.

Horton defeated James Spalding, Yale, 6—2, 6—1; Gow defeated Edwin Higginbottom, Worcester, 6—3, 6—3; Thackera defeated Clarence Chaffee, Bronxville, N. Y., 6—3, 6—1, and Wright defeated Harold Freedman, Springfield, 6—3, 6—1.

Horton, former Williams College captain, also reached the fourth round of the doubles, playing with Chaffee. They eliminated R. J. Jameson and Edwin Higginbottom, Worcester, in the third round, 6—1, 6—1.

128 Golfers In Bay State Championship

One hundred and twenty-eight Massachusetts amateur golfers—this number having paid their entry fee to Johnny Corcoran, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Golf Association—will be at the Winchester Country Club next Tuesday for the start of the state golf championship.

Heading the contingent of golfers will be the defending champion, Clark Hodder, Framingham, who furnished a surprise last year by winning the state title at the Charles River Country Club, defeating Leo Martin, Sandy Burr, 1 up in a 19-hole final.

Hodder has been playing only mediocre golf so far this season. He admits that his game will have to improve if he hopes to retain his crown. Out to dethrone him will be several outstanding amateurs.

Among the stars entered are: Ted Bishop of Woodland; Eddie Lowery, Charles River, winner in 1927 at the Charles River Country Club and runner-up in 1933 at Worcester; Joe Lynch, Blue Hill, titlist in 1933; Leo and Ed Martin, Sandy Burr; Jess Guilford, Woodland, champion in 1916, 1921 and 1924, and runner-up in 1919 to Francis Ouimet; Mel Merritt, Salem, runner-up and medalist in 1935 at Brae Burn, and M. F. Heath Jr., Brae Burn, medalist in 1932.

Strong Prospect

Bishop looks like the strongest prospect for the state title. He has been playing great golf during the past month and is apparently at the top of his game. He showed especially good form at the State Open just completed at Oyster Harbors where he led all of the New England amateurs over the difficult course.

The qualifying round of 36 holes is scheduled for Tuesday and Wednesday. Match play begins Thursday and continues through Saturday. Eighteen holes of match play will take place in the morning and again in the afternoon. The final will be at 36 holes.

The Winchester Country Club is a long, well-trapped course and will give the contestants a severe test with par. This hilly 18-hole layout was the scene of the State championship in 1931 when F. J. Wright Jr., Albemarle, won the title and Lowery was runnerup.

Wright, now of Trapelo, will be in there again this year. He has six state titles to his credit. He was winner in 1920 and 1926 and beginning with 1928 swept through four consecutive years as titlist. In 1925, 1927, 1930 and 1934 he took medal honors.

Turnesa Not Playing

Missing from the tournament next week will be Willie Turnesa, Holy Cross star. Last year Turnesa turned in a pair of brilliant 71's in the 36-hole qualifying round to lead the field by six strokes. He did not compete in match play, however, because of not being a resident of Massachusetts. In the national intercollegiates, now entering the finals today, Turnesa was eliminated by an unknown, Bill Barclay of Michigan, 1 up, the biggest upset of the tournament.

The stymie rule will be in operation in the match play this year. Last year a close check was kept on the number of stymies in each individual match. This was done in order to give the M. G. A. some idea as to how many occurred during a match. It was thought that this rule might be dropped for a year's trial, but as yet nothing definite has been done about it.

The Windeler Shield will be competed for on July 6 and 7 and will be won by the club, five members from which make the lowest aggregate score in the medal rounds.

Ranger and Yankee In Final Trials

NEWPORT, R. I., July 3 (AP)—Ranger, Harold S. Vanderbilt's candidate for his third defense of the America's Cup, approached the starting line today undefeated so far as the record is concerned, but she had as her opponent Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee, which gave her a heavy coat of shellac in their last meeting.

The breeze died and neither finished the course, which was all that saved Ranger from her initial defeat. That was the last sailing contest of the previous trial series and Yankee's showing injected a robust doubt into what had been considered a certainty Ranger would be selected to meet T. O. M. Sopwith's second British challenger, Endeavour II.

The concluding trials will be sailed over the course which will be used in the international sailing duel opening July 31. Earlier trials were started at Brenton Reef lightship, just outside the harbor entrance, but henceforth starts will be from a buoy nine miles southeast of that tossing sentinel.

As the final trials opened, the record credited Ranger with seven victories and no defeats; Yankee won four and lost five, all to Ranger, and Chandler Hovey's Rainbow, the sloop with which Vanderbilt beat Sopwith's first Endeavour three years ago, won none and lost seven races.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	40	24	.625
New York	40	25	.615
St. Louis	38	27	.585
Pittsburgh	38	29	.567
Brooklyn	36	34	.514
Boston	27	37	.422
Cincinnati	24	38	.387
Philadelphia	24	40	.375

Results July 2
Chicago 4, Pittsburgh 7.
New York 8, Boston 2.
Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 2.
Only games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	40	22	.645
Chicago	37	27	.578
Detroit	35	28	.556
Boston	33	28	.541
Cleveland	30	29	.508
Washington	29	31	.483
St. Louis	31	33	.484
Philadelphia	29	40	.333

Results July 2
Boston 8, Philadelphia 4.
Washington 8, New York 3.
St. Louis 4, Chicago 2.
Detroit at Cleveland, postponed.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Ryder Cup Tradition Broken

Ever since the United States and British professional golfers began playing for the Ryder Cup in 1926 the home forces had been the winners and so, when the Americans turned in an 8-to-4 victory at Southport, Eng., last Tuesday, they broke one of golf's traditions—that no visiting team could win the trophy. That they did win was not a very great surprise to either side as the United States was this year represented by one of the greatest teams of professional golfers ever assembled for one of those international matches. And it had to be a strong team as Britain also had a very good team representing it. The next match for the cup will take place in the United States in 1939 and, while it is still two years away, the British are already talking about the players who will try to continue the "away-from-home victories" and become the first British players ever to win the cup in America.

Rotofotos
The Ryder Cup

Youngsters Come Through

While every player on the United States team did well, one cannot help saying an extra word or two for three of the newcomers—Ralph Guldahl, Sam Snead and Byron Nelson. Guldahl, who is the United States open champion, treated Alf Padgham, the British open champion, to the most one-sided score of the match, the American winning 8 and 7. His card of 73 for the first 18 holes was only one over par and he was 6 up at the time. Snead made good on his first appearance in international golfing circles by turning in a 75 for the first 18. And, while Nelson lost his individual match to David Reese, he gave a very fine exhibition of golf in the Scotch foresomes on the opening day, when he paired with the veteran Ed Dudley to defeat Henry Cotton and Padgham, Britain's strongest players, 4 and 2. The result of this match was undoubtedly the feature of the two days' play. And it remained for that famous veteran, Gene Sarazen, who has competed in all of these contests, to win the match that kept the cup in the hands of the Americans.

Now for the British Open

Now the next big golf event on the program is the battle for the British open championship. With the members of the United States Ryder Cup team competing, prospects of that title making another trip across the Atlantic Ocean seem quite bright. At the present writing Henry Cotton is the man to whom Great Britain looks more than any other, to keep the trophy and title at home; but with such players as Guldahl, Snead, Nelson, Walter Hagen, Gene Sarazen and Denny Shute representing Uncle Sam, the odds would seem to be in favor of the Open Trophy accompanying the Ryder Cup, when the golfers return to the United States. If it does not, one of the golf surprises of the year will have taken place.

It's the Endeavour II

To those who have followed the careers of the Endeavour and Endeavour II, final announcement that the latter would be the challenger for the America's Cup did not come as any surprise. Built to the limit for Class J yachts, the newer of the two British yachts should prove to be a faster boat than did the challenger of 1934 as her extra length should permit her to ride more easily on the long ground swells which usually prevail at the Cup course. To the eye of the trained yachtsman she is a beautiful boat and it is going to take a better showing on the part of the defender of 1937 than that made by Rainbow in 1934 if the Cup is to stay on this side of the Atlantic Ocean.

New Laws Urged To Meet Threat To Temperance

(Continued from Page 1)

Department of Justice for prosecution.

Thus the regulatofry power of the Federal Government over fair trade practices of the beer industry are seen to hover close to the point of complete ineffectuality.

In another important direction the effectiveness of federal enforcement is crippled. The FAA at present is virtually powerless to stop the importation of beer into the five states that outlaw these importations. All dry states allow some importation of liquor for medicinal and industrial uses. To distinguish between legal and illegal importations, it is necessary for importers to obtain federal permits. But the brewers are exempted from such requirements.

State liquor authorities as well as the testimony of Federal officials disclose that the "tied-house" is back, that minors are served liquor despite the law, that Sunday and night closing laws are flouted, that regulations designed to protect the moral conditions in liquor outlets have proved ineffectual.

Return of Saloon

That the saloon is back is a matter of public witness. Temperance is honored in its breach as a drink bill nearly a billion dollars in excess of the pre-repeal peak would indicate. Bootlegging still does a large portion of the nation's liquor business and the brewers with unprecedented effrontery reach out to influence church, schools, motion pictures, radios and business as well as politics.

Deep in broken promises, beer now states that it is prepared to co-operate with all the forces working for public good and that the brewery industry will undertake to regulate itself.

Practically no one who has studied this issue believes these professions. W. S. Alexander, Federal Alcohol Administrator, has told Congress that only federal regulation, strengthened through new laws, will make enforcement of the repeal amendment possible. An official investigator, after a careful and prolonged study of the methods of the brewery industry, stated categorically that the brewers cannot and will not regulate themselves.

The brewers' own trade publications have carried articles admitting that the brewers cannot regulate themselves through any such instrument as the foundation. These articles declare that the foundation serves to enable the brewers to escape any tangible step to back effective regulation.

Pertinent Analogy

A flash back to history, when a movement similar to the present foundation was being sadly liquidated by a disillusioned public, provides a highly pertinent analogy. In 1918 H. F. Fox, secretary of the United States Brewers' Association, was testifying before a Senate judiciary subcommittee and he said:

"I find a continuous thread all the way through of appeals to the brewers and of resolutions and all sorts of things in the way of moral suasion. It has been absolutely non-effective."

Yet the foundation today, its members standing amid a shambles of beer's broken promises, is attempting to convince the American public that this time professions and resolutions will be effective.

It is true that, at least, one large brewer told the Federal Alcohol Administration that he would welcome stricter regulations. So far, however, all effort of the brewers has been directed toward limiting the area of regulation and control, no matter what their words may be.

Temperance leaders point out that the brewing industry does not need to spend millions of dollars to prove its good intentions, nor does it need to beguile the American home with beer recipes, nor the nation with history retold in terms of beer.

Regulatory Laws

They declare that all the brewing industry needs do to persuade the American public of its good intentions is to espouse regulatory laws designed to clean up the chaotic conditions of the liquor traffic.

Yet temperance leaders do not find the brewers taking definite steps to support laws drawn in the public interest if those laws place any limitations upon their enterprises.

Consequently, since the abuses of the liquor traffic are numerous and threatening to the sobriety of the nation, because enforcement laws have been disclosed as inadequate and because the brewers, for all their professions, have been shown to be incapable of regulating themselves, the need for a stronger liquor control program is seen by public leaders to be imperative. The minimum program indicated follows:

First, the facts reveal that Congress could and should give the Federal Alcohol Administration the same power over the beer industry that it has over hard liquors — namely the specific power to outlaw "tied-houses," commercial bribery and false and misleading advertising. Those powers were snatched from the FAA on the specious grounds that the brewers do not operate in interstate commerce. It has since been demonstrated that more than 72 per cent of the American brewers move a portion of their output in interstate commerce. The United States Supreme Court, this last session, in the Wagner Labor law decision, greatly expanded the area of federal control over interstate commerce. Thus the Federal Government has gained new leverage for bringing the brewery industry under federal regulation.

Stronger State Laws

Secondly, much stronger state laws could be passed to eliminate redundant liquor selling establishments, to provide more effective policing of taverns and to protect women and girls and minors.

Thirdly, public authorities might take cognizance of the beer industry's insistence that beer is a food and either include beer among the articles to be regulated under pure food and drug legislation or expose the beer-a-food claim as false.

Fourthly, temperance education should be undertaken by those not interested in profits from liquor sales before the liquor interests head off this education by pretending to be the instructors themselves.

Aims of Beer

Temperance leaders believe that some such program as this must be speedily adopted before the foundation succeeds in its aims, which are seen to consist of:

1. Promotion of an unprecedented consumption of beer and creation of new highs in profits for the brewers.
2. Escape from taxes by having beer listed as a food.
3. Creation of a pressure group to bludgeon Congress into passing no further regulatory laws against the brewers' interests.
4. The breaking down of social resistance to beer and thus thrusting beer into places rarely reached before repeal—the home, the church, the motion pictures, etc.

Public leaders interpret the present effort of the foundation as a crucial test of whether the public or the brewing industry is to control the liquor traffic. Delay, they believe, will spell unbridled abuses and a wetness unknown before repeal, since the brewers at that time enjoyed no such propaganda devices for selling their output as they are using today in the United Brewers Industrial Foundation pressure-for-beer campaign.

Floating Weather Station For Paris-U. S. Route

PARIS, July 3 (AP)—A floating meteorological station will sail from France shortly to prepare the way for the proposed Paris-New York airline. Officials of Air France Transatlantique said last night the ship would study weather conditions on the southern route via the Azores which has been selected for the flying boats.

Atlantic Flight

(Continued from Page 1)

ways was scheduled to send its flying boat Caledonia westward across the Atlantic in a co-operative effort to survey the route preparatory to the establishment of a scheduled service by the end of the year.

The Pan American Clipper is due at Southampton, flying boat base for London, on Thursday, and the Caledonia, under command of Capt. A. S. Wilcockson, at Port Washington, the same day.

In undertaking these flights, Pan American Airways and Imperial Airways take the lead in the rivalry between the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany to establish regular air transport service between Europe and America.

Caledonia Delays Take-off Due to Low-Lying Clouds

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., July 3 (AP)—The Imperial Airways flying boat Caledonia was fueled for flight today to Foynes, Irish Free State, the hop-off point for a scheduled start Monday evening over the North Atlantic in a commercial flight trial.

Low-lying clouds yesterday prevented the first leg hop to the little Irish village which will serve as base for transatlantic flying boats.

U. S. Parole Method Urged for States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore. — Adoption by states of parole systems similar to that of the Federal Government was urged here recently by Richard A. Chappell of Washington, D. C., acting supervisor of probation, United States Department of Justice.

Mr. Chappell pointed out that only 4 per cent of the convicted law violators placed on probation by federal courts fail to stay out of trouble thereafter.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Queen Mary	July 7	Cherbourg July 12	July 6 5:00 pm	July 7 6:30 am
¶Europa	July 6	Bremen July 13	July 6 1:00 pm	July 6 5:00 pm
*Hansa (Ger.)	July 7	Cherbourg July 15	July 7 1:00 pm	July 7 5:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Japan	Victoria July 10	July 5 4:00 pm	July 9 5:00 pm
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle July 17	July 12 4:00 pm	July 15 5:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco July 20	July 15 4:00 pm	July 15 5:00 pm
Monterey	San Pedro July 22	July 15 4:00 pm	July 15 5:00 pm
Monterey	San Francisco July 20	July 15 4:00 pm	July 15 5:00 pm
Monterey	San Pedro July 22	July 17 4:00 pm	July 15 5:00 pm

‡Except Germany. ¶Germany only. *France special address.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Russo-Japanese Concessions End Threat of War

(Continued from Page 1)

pression through the dispatch of Japanese-Manchoukuan forces there.

The Japanese Foreign Office had emphasized the necessity of the restoration of the status quo under which neither side maintained military units on the islets and the Soviet Government agreed to satisfy this demand.

Settlement of the incident on terms satisfactory to Japan evokes special satisfaction because there was some apprehension after the sinking of a Soviet gunboat that affairs might take a serious turn.

The Soviet consent to evacuate the islands and its failure to press a demand for compensation for the presumptive fatalities in the sinking of the gunboat were interpreted in some quarters here as signs of weakness after the recent purge and as an indication that the Soviet Union will not fight unless no alternative remains.

The Kwantung army fired a last verbal shot in the incident in endorsing the settlement in a public statement this afternoon, but adding a warning that no future illegal acts of the Soviet army will be tolerated.

Commission Restricts Use of Union Name

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced yesterday it had issued an order prohibiting the use of the name "I. S. U. Pilot" by 17 individuals and the Uptown Co-operative Press, Inc., operating a newspaper of that name in New York City.

Among the 17 individuals named by the commission were Harry Bridges, coast labor leader, and Joseph Curran, leader of the "rank and file" seamen on the Atlantic Coast during the maritime strike last winter.

The commission said its order prohibited the group from using any name to indicate they constitute an authorized committee of the International Seamen's Union, or that any publication sold by them is a publication of that union or authorized by it.

The commission said the respondents were not members of groups or committees of the I. S. U. and the I. S. U. Pilot was not the union's publication. The commission said none of the respondents answered its complaint.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading will appear in this edition only. Rate 25c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of references are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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CHURCH NOTICES

WINTHROP, MASS., First Church of Christ, Scientist, 146 Winthrop Street, Winthrop Centre—Sunday morning services—10:45 a. m. Sunday evening services—7:30 p. m. during July and August.

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Near schools, electric cars, trains; bus passes door every 20 minutes. SINGLE HOUSE, 7800 sq. ft.; 9 rooms, bath, hot water heat, oak floors; open for inspection and seen any time. With oil heat and garage in basement would be ideal. Owner, DEV. 0035.

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SCITUATE HARBOR, MASS. — Furnished cottage, sun-room, living room, dining room, fireplace, lavatory, on first floor; second floor, 4 sleeping rooms and bath; 2-car garage. Owner, Tel. JAM. 2758.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading will appear in this edition only. Rate 25c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of references are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

JEWELERS

RAY MOREY on Graduation Purchases. Diamonds and watches for the money at Harper's, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston.

WEDDING RINGS, Watches and Diamonds. Watches for Graduation. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 339 Washington St., Boston.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mountings and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 339 Washington St., Boston.

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ALL details arranged for shipping your HOUSEHOLD GOODS by AUTO between ATLANTIC and PACIFIC COAST Points in THRU freight cars at LOW RATES. EMPIRE FREIGHT CO.
93 Huntington Ave. Ken. 6430 Boston

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 194 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass.
Tel. TALBOT 2400

MIAMI, FLA.—Local and Long Distance Moving; padded, insured, licensed vans; our low rates first. Fleet Express & Storage Co., 251 S. W. 1st Court.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

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FOR DANCING—Rent a portable "Electric" Phonograph with the latest dance records; amplified true-to-life tone. S. DAVIDSON, 42 Bellevue St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Col. 9413.

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CASH Paid for Your Old Jewelry
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PIANO TUNING

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PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
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P. H. RIDDLE PRINTING and ENGRAVING
157 Federal St., Boston Lib. 3778

REAL ESTATE

RAY RIDGE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Apts. to Rent—Houses for Sale
DURANTE REALTY
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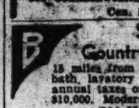
In Brookline, Newtona, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 272 Harvard Street
Brookline, Adv. 1500
338 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre
Cen. New. 3393



Small Country Cottage
18 miles from Boston; 4 chambers, bath, lavatory toilet, 2-car garage; annual taxes only $135. Price under $10,000. Moderate mortgage.
IN WESTON
12 miles from Boston. 14 acres, with house of 11 rooms, 2 baths; about 200 years old; oil heat; price only $16,000 because some repairs needed. For further information call Mr. Warner (Evenings TROwbridge 5748)
R. M. Bradley & Co., Inc.
Realtors
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TROwbridge 6415

WESTERN RANCH—For sale. Ideal for young man who enjoys raising cattle and sheep, fishing hunting; 2400 acres well irrigated; good improvements; $40,000. C. Clyde Barker, 400 Guaranty Vault Building, Denver, Colorado.

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BOSTON, 60 Gainsboro St.—One large room, accommodating two, adjoining bath; also single room; protestant parlor; permanent or transient guests. Tel. Com. 8262, mornings.

BOSTON, 51 St. Stephen St.—Quiet; attractive rooms; permanent or transient; parking, MRS. ELYE. Tel. Com. 0963.

BOSTON—Suburban—Attractive rooms, desirable surroundings; permanent or transient. MRS. HENSHAW, 26 Pearl Ave., Wollaston, Mass. LONgwood 0877.

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave., Apt. 10—Attractive rooms; permanent or transient; elevator, 24-hour service. COM. 0080. MRS. MacDARK.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant rooms within walking distance of The Mother Church; permanent or transients. COM. 8323.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. GARWOOD, 86 Gainsboro St. Tel. CIRcle 7760.

BOSTON, 127 Bay State Road—Large, cool room overlooking river, twin beds, private lavatory. CIRcle 7760.

N. Y. C., 141 East 76th St.—Cool outside room, kitchen privileges, Frigidaire, $6.50. Call or telephone 9 a. m.-4:30 p. m. HILTON, Butterfield 8-6548.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1513 O Street N. W.—Single and double rooms in downtown section; breakfast served.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 3020 R St. N. W.—Large room, private bath, in home near Connecticut Ave. Terrace. Decatur 3420.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two cool, nicely furnished bedrooms in desirable apartment; Christian Scientists preferred; convenient location. 1631 Euclid St., Apt. 303. Columbia 3230-W.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Coolidge Corner—1 or 2 beautiful large rooms, unfurnished or furnished, in private family; rent reasonable; all modern conveniences. Phone Longwood 2040.

N. Y. C., 8 West 86th—Attractively furnished double front, apartment floor and church; private surroundings. Modern kitchen, telephone, elevator.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny room for woman in apartment house; conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Tro. 4647.

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CAPABLE, experienced, executive-minded man, 35, college graduate, desires to return East for better opportunity to demonstrate unusual ability which is backed by rich background; 10 yrs. agency exp., 2 yr. Chicago chain store adv. mgr., 6 yrs. mail sales; investigation unrestricted. Name on application to The Christian Science Monitor, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HIGH school graduate, eighteen, desires any work for summer to help on college expenses. Richard E. Morrison, Jr., 6978, Cambridge, Mass. Call mornings.

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COMPANION, housekeeper, practical nursing; city or country; Christian Scientist preferred. MISS M. MULVEY, 431 Riverside Drive, New York City. UNiversity 4-6662.

SOLOISTS

SOLOIST, high baritone, experienced Christian Science services, desires church in Southern New England or Southern New York. Write Box E-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SUMMER BOARD

MERRYMEETING IN MAINE
(Adv Only in the Monitor)
A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea; excellent cuisine; rest, study, sports, modern improvements; weekly rates $18 to $30; send for circular.
D. D. DOOLITTLE, Camden, Maine.

SHADYKNOLL, hotel-cottages; attractive country estate; ocean bathing fishing, tennis, golf; excellent food; $18-$35; booklet. VAN-HORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

SUMMER GUESTS
Plan your vacation today at Union Lake Lodge on secluded lake 70 miles from Boston; Christian Scientists preferred; booklet. Tel. 72-3, Union Lake Lodge Barrington, New Hampshire.

The Nauset on Cape Cod
Guests by the day, week or season.
East Orleans, Mass. Tel. 272 B. T. BISHOP

KENNETH RIDGE, Watch Hill, R. I.—Excellent accommodations in beautiful home overlooking ocean; twenty-two sleeping rooms; ten baths; spacious porches; usual summer activities; booklet. AILEEN GRAY.

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FRIENDSHIP, ME.—Farm house, furnished, overlooking Friendship Bay; shore privileges, electricity; reasonable rates. Mrs. F. L. Young.

MacMAHAN ISLAND, ME.—Furnished cottage; ocean view; large screened porch; bathroom; available for August; clubhouse near for meals if desired. Box 326, Sharon, Mass., for particulars.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.
EXCLUSIVE LITTLE'S POINT
For sale or rent, furnished, for summer, to responsible tenants, 9 room house, 4 chambers, 2 baths, maid's quarters; beautiful grounds and use of swimming pool; desirably priced. Tel. Jackson 1070.

TEN rooms, 3 baths, gas range, continuous hot water, beautiful view, fine location, 2-car garage, grounds well cared for; come Sunday or Monday. HOMER C. PERKINS, Magnolia, Mass.

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SINGING Correct diction, speaking, private class. ROBERT MALONE, Students broadcasting commercial programs. 1103 Carnegie Col. 5-2900, 10 W. 61st St., N.Y.C.

WANTED

WANTED—Small house or apartment, 5 or 6 rooms, near Boston; rent must be moderate. Write Box E-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

$10 each, Prizes for women's worn, old fur coats. J. P. CO., 110 West 34th, Chickering 4-4410. Opposite Macy's, Rear 2-way, N. Y.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading will appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Experienced employees for established Beauty Shop; also Manicurist. Must be Christian Scientist preferred. DENVER MUSIC HOUSE, Lincoln, Neb.

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"11,000,000 FEET virgin spruce, fir, cedar; $4.00 M; hemlock, $3.00 M; 50,000 M; cruise 1930; big cash discount; timber, northwest of Seattle, Wash. GEO. PEMBLER, Dupont, Ohio.

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REAL ESTATE Investments for income, Exchanges, Liquidations, Management, Inquiries and Listings invited. WM. B. HOLT, 649 CORPORATION Bldg., Los Angeles, VA. 6371.

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BOSTON, MASS., 80 Gainsboro St.—Cool, quiet rooms near The Mother Church; free parking; rooms for students during school year; near colleges; reasonable. MISS COTTLE, COM. 4363.

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Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach, sailing, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, music, arts and languages optional; excellent cuisine. Arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services; $22.50 week up. Brewster, Mass.

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furnishings
shoes
hats
MULLIN'S
6th and Market Wilmington
Everything Men and Boys Wear

"Everything for the Home"
STERN & CO
Buy on the Budget Plan

We carry the NEW BOOKS reviewed and advertised in this newspaper.
BUTLER'S INC.
Books and Stationery
415 Market Street Phone 7395
Wilmington, Del.

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AUTHORIZED
Scientific Care of the Hair, Scalp and Face, also Harper Preparations for Home Use
Private Department for Gentlemen
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Delaware Trust Bldg. Tel. 2-0712

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WOOD - Fuel OIL
"A Supreme Fuel for Every Need"
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For Men, Women and Children
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The Store You Think Of First When You Need Things
CROSBY & HILL CO.
"Everybody's Store"
603-09 MARKET STREET

Grand Laundry
DRY CLEANING
Vanderver Ave. and Lamotte St.
DIAL 7208

COLTONS
Plant and store—415 W. 9th St.
Dry Cleaning in our plant will keep your clothes in good condition.
We Specialize in Blocking Knit Wear

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding other local and national advertising phone National 2147 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday, 8 to 1
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ROZANSKY & LEVIN, Props.
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1782 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

EWARTS CAFETERIA
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113 N. FIFTH, RICHMOND, VA.
213-16 MARKET, NORFOLK, VA.
Excellent Food
at Moderate Prices

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
Successor to
GEORGE R. GRAY
PRINTING
AND PUBLISHING
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Phone Metropolitan 4567

Home Made Bread, Rolls, Pies and Pastries, Fresh Daily. Try our own make ice cream
Watch for our Weekly Special
Seven Day Baking
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2473-18th Street N. W.
Near 18th and Columbia Road

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON
(Continued)

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Insurance
1216 Connecticut Avenue
NATIONAL 7170

REAL ESTATE
RENTALS—SALES
HARRY P. PITTS
1819 13th St. N. W. Phone MR. 9100

LEWIS
Jeweler
505½ 14th St. N. W.
AMERICAN MADE WATCHES
Reasonably Priced Repairing
Discarded Jewelry Bought

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

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9-10 A. M. — 5-7 P. M. daily
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BIRMINGHAM
TRUNK FACTORY
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of unmistakable quality

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OFFICE FURNITURE
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Bibb and Madison at Court

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Montgomery Shoe Factory
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Cedar-3903

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HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

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Appreciate your patronage.
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Montgomery's Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Member-advertised laundry.

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY
(Continued)

Maxie D. Pepperman
General Insurance
PHONE CEDAR 436
702 VANDIVER BLDG.

U S Exterminating Service
TERMITES—BEETLES
Scientifically Exterminated by Graduate Chemists and Entomologists.
All Work Guaranteed 5 Years
13 Years' Successful Record
211 Dexter Avenue Cedar 3767

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COLDSPOT ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
ALLSTATE TIRES
Use Sears' Easy Payment Plan
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
119 COMMERCE STREET

FLORIDA

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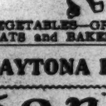
CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2012 Ponce de Leon Boulevard



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QUALITY GROCERY
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Volusia Ave. and Segrave St.
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BARBIZON SLIPS at
Gossard Shop
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Three lengths—Half sizes

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HALIFAX CLEANERS
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Responsible and Reliable
One-Day Service

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Phone 916 133 Orange Ave.
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Malby-Pope, Inc.
Gowns, Millinery, Hosiery
Cosmetics
Featuring
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Daytona Beach, Fla.

MAC'S GROCERY
"Where the Best Costs Less"
H. R. SWANK
De Luxe Western Meats
300 Ocean Blvd., Daytona Beach, Fla.

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ANITA'S
BEAUTY STUDIO
Experienced Operators
Lauderdale Hotel Building
S. W. 1st Avenue Phone 41

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The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
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Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 123 1400 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. O. FRANKLIN, Mgr

JACKSONVILLE

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8:00 to 10:00 a. m. daily.
Advertising Information Bureau

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Air Conditioned Economical
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320 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE, RUGS
LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE 5-3789

Jacobs, Jewelers
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

Independent Laundry
CASE AND CABOT PEACHES
Downtown Office
22 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

MIAMI

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8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
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Prest-O-Lite BATTERIES
Battery Charging and Road Service
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One block West of First Church

NORGE
Better refrigeration
All Models on Display at
Shelley's
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100 S. W. First Street, Miami

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Across from Biltmore Theatre, Buena Vista
Catering to Home Folks of Miami
Serving only the best foods, prepared with appreciation and care served to your liking.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
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1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

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FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
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ALL MAKES—NEW and REBUILT
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742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
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Bert's Grocerteria
INCORPORATED
Coconut Grove's Independent Food Stores
3440 MAIN HIGHWAY
Phones 4-1631, 4-1632

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers.
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IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

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Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E.

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

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Dry Cleaners Laundry
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Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons.

For a Delicious 35c or 50c Dinner
Stop at the
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Federal Highway, Ojus, Florida
12 Miles North of Miami
Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Wilbrandt, Props.

Miami Real Estate
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FRANK B. MORGAN
Phone 3-4101 — 811 Seybold Building

Stephens Restaurant
Open All Summer
A Good Place to Eat
38 W. Flagler Street
(Across from Courthouse)

INSURANCE
of all kinds
BAKER INSURANCE AGENCY
(Formerly W. W. Baker, Inc.)
1125 INGRAHAM BLDG. PHONE 3-4949

NEW YORK PERMANENT WAVE SHOP
Croquignole Oil Wave $3.50 up
Facials, Manicures
Shampoos, Finger Waves
326 SEYBOLD BLDG. 3rd Floor
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"Best Quality Work"
White Belt Laundry and Dry Cleaning
"We Pick Up and Deliver"
930 5th St. — 32nd Ave. at 60th St.
MIAMI BEACH — MIAMI
Phone 5-4010 — Phone Edgewater 1568

HART HARDWARE COMPANY
Everything for the Fisherman
BEST TACKLE — BIGGEST VARIETY
FREE DELIVERY — Phone 3-1616
44 N. E. FIRST STREET

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
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Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

Building Contractor and Repairs
I will build a house on your lot $2000 up.
Joseph Sarbacher
8260 N. W. 54th Ave. Ph. Edge. 2215-J

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Complete line of new and used furniture for homes, apartments and hotels.
763 S. W. 8th Street — Phone 2-1109

Collins Grocery, Inc.
7916 N. E. Second Ave.
"In the Heart of Little River"
We earnestly solicit and deeply appreciate your business
Phone Edgewater 9159

Cosmetics—Toilet Goods
Candies—Sodas—Sandwiches
at the Friendly Shop
Schrager's
BISCAYNE BLVD. AT THIRD STREET

MIAMI BEACH

SWP HOUSE PAINT
Proven by use on Millions of Homes
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS VARNISHES LACQUERS ENAMELS
50 W. Flagler St. Miami, Fla. — 500 Collins Ave. Miami Beach, Fla.

Youthful Beauty
FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 5-9286
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVAH STURM, Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
615 71st Street, Miami Beach

FLORIDA

MIAMI BEACH (Continued)

Louis' Patio Grill
721 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach
OPEN YEAR ROUND
Summer special, 75c and $1.00 dinners
Served from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Business Men's Lunch Served from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., 50c

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE. Upstairs
Beautician, Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot Be Equaled for Beauty and Permanence

Where your patronage is appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES and ACME CLEANERS
135 E. CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
ORANGE AVENUE AND JEFFERSON

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Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
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383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street — Phone 2231

Badger Pharmacy, Inc.
at Five Points
S. D. BOYLSTON, *Manager*
Luncheonette Service
Stationery — Perfumes
PHONE 2224

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North — Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 — 770 Fourth Ave., North

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for your home-town paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines
325 CENTRAL — Phone 6165

TAMPA

MAAS
the haberdasher
THE STORE FOR MEN and BOYS
franklin & twiggs ···TAMPA··· M

"Shop at
Sears
and Save"
SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co.
Tampa, Fla.

Old Reliable Shu Fixry
201 EAST LAFAYETTE ST.
High Grade Shoe Repairing and Shoe Polishes
Reasonable Prices
C. S. Unger, Mgr.

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
808-808 FLORIDA AVENUE
Tampa, Florida

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street — Phone 4944

bette beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE. Phone H25-011

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
Fashions in Good Taste
611 TAMPA STREET
L. MILLER — ONIE AVRI LEE
BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY — MILLINERY
RICE-O'NEILL SHOES

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS
for
FASHION LEADERSHIP

EAT POLARS
Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1234 — 925 8TH AVE.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
PORT PIERCE and PORT LAUDERDALE

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe
We Specialize in
Duart Permanent Waves
"Choice of Hollywood Stars"
Shampoo, Set and Dry, 75 cents
PHONE 4823 — 2003 SOUTH DIXIE

HONEYDALE SERVICE
B.D. COFFEE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA
Telephone 4117

W. E. FROST
Hornac Paint was developed to resist the Ultra Violet Ray ● For the best in paints insist upon A. C. Horn Company's line of paints ● We sell them on a money back guarantee.
W. E. Frost — 516 Clematis St. — Phone 4951

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

OLIVE AT FERN
FERN GRILL
FULL COURSE MEALS
40c, 50c, 75c, $1.00
Sea Food, Steaks, Chops
LUNCHEON—DINNER

COOL—CLEAN—CONVENIENT
FOR THE BEST FOOD, TRY
BOOTH'S
NEW RESTAURANT
Lunches 25c—35c
Dinners 25c—35c—50c
205 SOUTH OLIVE

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES — SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

O. C. OWEN TIRE SHOP
Polk County Distributors
PHARIS TIRES and TUBES
A high-grade tire at a low price
Tires recapped by modern methods
WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
9 A. M. to 11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING — May's — DYEING
Hemlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS VARNISHES LACQUERS ENAMELS
70 BROAD N. W. — WA. 5780

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"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S — 105 PEACHTREE STREET

Chafage's
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
HENRY SOBELSON, Prop.
220 Peachtree Street

For Fine Foods
at Economical Prices Call Us
ECHOLS & LYLE, Inc.
776 N. Highland Ave. — He 0344
1399 N. Highland Ave. — He 9780
450 Moreland Ave., N. E. — Ja 0846

ATLANTA (Continued)

EAGER & SIMPSON CORSET SHOP
Corsets, Brassieres and Underwear
24 Cain Street, N. E.

DO YOU KNOW?
That it is cheaper to have your Rats, Roaches, etc., exterminated by us than to keep them.
Let us explain our Methods. No Obligations. Reasonable Rates.
F. A. YORK, Distributor
ROSE EXTERMINATOR CO.
37 PEACHTREE ARCADE — Wa 2343

KEEP COOL
It costs so little!
Night Air Home Cooling Systems
Emerson Fans and Kitchen Ventilators
Portable Room Air Conditioners
COLGREN'S
968 Peachtree — Tenth Street Section — HE. 3236

"Everything for the Well Dressed Man"
LEW ADLER
Established 1906
113 Peachtree — Wa 4887

Insurance and Annuities
Inquiries invited—no obligation
Charles E. Shepard
The Equitable Life Assur. Society of U. S.
3020 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg. — Walnut 3793

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9-10:30 A. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at
Sears
and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.
MACON, GA.

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 — 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

Colins Baking Co.
Bread and Cakes
205 Cotton Ave. — Phone 4980

Snow's LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING
"6900"
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

Jos. K. Small
"One Price to Everybody"
Annual July Clearance
of Women's and Misses' Apparel at Substantial Reductions
458-460 CHERRY STREET

M. C. PITTMAN ROOFING CO.
Bird's Composition Shingles and Built-Up Roofs
Full Line of Composition Roofing Paints and Varnishes
559 Mulberry Street — Phone 1783

Frigidaires
PHILCO, R.C.A., GRUNOW Radios
"The Home of Quality Furniture"
STERCHI BROS.
Cherry at Broadway — MACON — Phone 3100

Shop—NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-5125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Hail the Green Light at Night
YELLOW CAB COMPANY
Taxi 10c——Phone 6161
A Private Car double zone rate, plus 10c each additional passenger.
"HAIL THEM ANYWHERE"

EAGLE SHOE SHOP
111 Drayton St. — Phone 2-0275
We specialize in making special shoes
Good Shoe Repairing and Dyeing — Work Called for and Delivered

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Interior Decorators

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

MAINE

AUBURN

Try Walton's Dinner Rolls
from
WALTON'S BAKERY
Sold at all Grocers

BANGOR

Rino
43 MAIN STREET
LADIES' SHOP
SMART FASHIONS
COATS, HATS, DRESSES and ALL ACCESSORIES
MARINETTE SPORTSWEAR

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 2357
75 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

LORD BROTHERS
Grocers
RUMFORD
ALL PURPOSE
BAKING POWDER
204 HAMMOND STREET — DIAL 8331

Caldwell Sweet Co.
36 MAIN STREET
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions

Fairmount Beauty Parlour
207 HAMMOND STREET
Best of Service by Competent Operators
HIGHEST GRADE MATERIALS USED
Large, Airy, Pleasant Rooms
EVERETT E. TIBBETTS, Manager
DIAL 3969

THE COFFEE HOUSE
Luncheon
Afternoon Tea—Supper
Good Parking
33 Franklin Street — Tel. 2-2284

LEWISTON

Good Shoes for the Entire Family at
Maynards' Boot Shop
180 LISBON STREET
"The Store of Friendly Service"

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-4151
7:30 A. M. daily, except Sundays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Kennebec" 2.50
Cradle of Americans
ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN
No one is better fitted to write about Maine than Mr. Coffin. In telling the story of the Kennebec River and the folk who live beside it, he has brought living freshness to a neglected passage in history. Books, 1st floor.

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
PORTLAND, MAINE

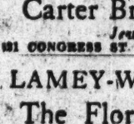
NOVELTONES
SMART PERSONALIZED STATIONERY
Stamped with name and address..... 89c
36 Sheets—36 Envelopes
Ask for Circular

LORING, SHORT & HARMON

A DEPENDABLE WATCH
Gives Constant Satisfaction
We sell only watches of proved and guaranteed reliability
Carter Brothers Co.
Jewelers
401 CONGRESS ST. — PORTLAND, ME.

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
The Florsheim and Arch Preserver Shoes
for Men and Women
839 CONGRESS STREET

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St.
809 Congress St.
Union Station
313 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland, give us a call



Choice Gifts for Every Occasion
Careful attention given to Watch and Jewelry Repairing
J. A. MERRILL & Co., Inc.
Jewelers Since 1851
503 Congress Street — Portland

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Coals Cleaned Anthracite
Cannel Splint Pool Ohio Steam Blankets
New River
Coke—Ford Chemical Briquettes
Shell Oil

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke — Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 5-5858

Send it to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1200
7:30 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturdays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

3 COMPLETE
Grocery Stores
Carrying your favorite Monitor-advertised food products.
Featuring Our
TAM-O-SHANTER BRAND Canned Goods
The Economy Store — 41 Washington Street
The Gilford Store — 81 South Street
The Concord Public Market — 9 North Main Street

GORDON'S FISH MARKET
Fresh Halibut
Fresh Mackerel
and Lobsters!
Also a Complete Line of MONARCH Canned Goods
12 Pleasant Street — Tel. 594

CITY
COAL
COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. — Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD Products
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

Better Food at Moderate Prices
PRISCILLA GARDEN
Restaurant and Soda Spa
Tel. 2825 — 43 N. Main Street

EATING
in Concord, N. H., you'll always be well pleased . . . well served at
Colburn's
SPANISH VILLA

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

HOYT FUNERAL SERVICE
CONCORD, N. H. — TEL. 53
Lady Assistant

Hoyt-Ranney Funeral Service
PENACOOK, N. H. — TEL. 38

HARPER METHOD
is a specialized service, a beauty system far different from the usual.
A visit to our shop will convince you.
Harper Method Shop
4 PARK STREET — Phone 2201

Dora's Smart Shop
36 NORTH MAIN STREET
SMARTER CLOTHES
at Lower Prices

LINCOLN'S
26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers
Headquarters for the Nationally Advertised
WILBUR COON SHOES

TONKIN & FRASER
63 NORTH MAIN STREET

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street — Concord, N. H.

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. — TEL. 1719

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 40 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL—COKE—CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

Fitch's Tea Room
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

The Smartest, Most Timely, Up-to-the-Minute
TRICYCLES
from $1.15 to $6.50
Arthur H. Britton & Co.
12 North Main Street

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

Metropoliten Coal Co.
Pittston Coal
Clearcoal
New England Coke
King Philip Soft Coal
2 NO. MAIN ST. — Phone 364

A White Lined Coat
Nothing more essential for vacations, week-ends and traveling!
Harry G. Emmons

DOVER

E. J. YORK
6 Locust Street — Tel. 1000
Lumber, Builders' Supplies and Coal.

LACONIA

When in the LAKE REGION visit
Lougee - Robinson Co.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing summer homes, hotels and camps.
657 MAIN ST. — LACONIA, N. H.

J. P. PITMAN & CO.
519 MAIN ST.
Sporting Goods, Hardware, Oils
Hunting and Fishing Licenses Issued

S. S. PIERCE ASSOCIATE STORE
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
Established 1895 — Incorporated 1936

F. S. ROBERTS
Swift's Branded Products—Oysters
Clams—Fruits and Vegetables
TEL. 267 — LACONIA, N. H.

DEPOT SQUARE AUTO SUPPLY CO.
(Next to City Hall)
Tires—U. S.—*Tubes*
Lubritorium and Car Washing — Jenney Gas and Oils
Tel. 600

OSCAR A. LOUGEE CO.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in yard goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2202-M, daily.
9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MISS MARY CAHILL
Large Garden Straws
that are Sun Shades and also flattering.
Miss Cahill invites you to see her lovely Custom Jewelry.

MISS LILI CHARTIER
Summery Cotton Frocks and Sheers
Travel Print Dresses
The unusual types will be found at Miss Chartier's
66 HANOVER STREET

Ye Quaker Shop
Why not match that Willow Ware Set with a cloth to match, done in Cross Stitch?
Ye QUAKER SHOP
59 Hanover Street

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes.
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

REPAIRING
Watch—Clock—Jewelry
Expert Work for Moderate Price
GUY N. RUITER
922 Elm St., First Floor — Ph. 3400

THE RUEMELY PRESS
PRINTING
of Every Description
143 HANOVER ST. — Tel. 2055

BOOKS
Greeting Cards
Lending Library
THE BOOK NOOK
9 Stark Street

YOUR DOLLARS
Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
652 Elm Street — Phone 3901

Green Acres Farm Dairy
Pasteurized and Raw Milk
268 South Mammouth Road
PHONE 3294

FRIENDS:
Beginning July 6th, we will serve you from one store. After careful consideration we make this move feeling that we can serve you even better than before.
Steele's Service Store
815 Chestnut — Phone 4567—296
Tel. 6043 — Residence 549
RCA-Victor, Philco, General Electric RADIOS
WORLD RADIO
Electric Refrigerators
Radio and Refrigerator Service
E. T. Carbee — 113 Elm Street

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

MRS. EDNA B. SARGENT
BEAUTY PARLOR
I will be glad to help you select the PERMANENT best for your head.
MR. M. E. SARGENT
Expert Plumber—Supplies
No job too big or too small.
446 HALL STREET — PHONE 3726-W

THE QUICK METHOD
Lovely
MAIR
The Vogue Beauty Parlor
31 HANOVER STREET

CALL 5772
For Automobile Insurance
of All Kinds
Robert S. Perkins Co.

NASHUA

SPARKLING GELATINE
Native Poultry
Fancy Fruit
Vegetables
MOORE'S MARKET . Phone 2800

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
TRafalgar 7-8200
Dignified, reliable service at your disposal. No additional charge.
Phone day or night.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
A Cordial Welcome to Visitors and Newcomers.
Dial 3-5191

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. — P. W. Christian
L. O. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
Rely on Reliance

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

A Complete Line of
MEATS AND GROCERIES

Beardsley's
First Quality Peanut Butter
James A. Eddy Sons
237 Thames Street
Tel. 109

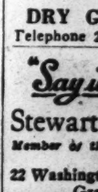
GUSTAVE J. S. WHITE
INCORPORATED
Real Estate and Insurance
57 Bellevue Avenue — Tel. 4200

GREASON'S LAUNDRY
The Best in Laundry Service
337 THAMES ST. — Phone 2417

KAY'S For Shoes
"Famous Makes from Famous Makers"
New England's largest shoe store of its kind.
HANDBAGS - HOSIERY
158-160 Thames Street

The Century Store
WILLIAM LEYS
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 — 135-137 Thames St.

"Say it with Flowers"
Stewart Ritchie, *Florist*
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
22 Washington Square — Tel. 918
Greenhouses Tel. 86



REMINGTON WARD PRINTING
34 CLARKE STREET
TEL. 3197

NEWPORT OIL BURNER CORP.
TIMKEN
SILENT AUTOMATIC
OIL BURNERS

The New Boston Store
KING-McLEOD CO.
Where Newport has shopped since 1877
153 Thames Street — Tel. 2300

Newport Fruit Shops
Fruits and Vegetables
French Ice Cream
Louis Sherry and Bagatelle Candies
Mirror Mints
Casino Block — Tel. 4008

SEE NEXT PAGE

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT (Continued)

EXPERT FURRIERS
TAILORING
to Ladies and Gentlemen
ALTERATIONS
MacLENNAN
207 Thames Street Tel. 940

PROVIDENCE

ROLLINSON *and* HEY
PRINTERS
45 RICHMOND STREET

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

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HAMPTON

WERTHEIMER-CONNER INC.
Clothiers
MEN and BOYS
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

SHEARD'S
HAIR SHOPPE
Expert Service in All Lines of Beauty Culture
613 Church St. Telephone 4221

D. MOSES & CO.
New Sports and Dress Apparel for All Summer Occasions
Telephone 861
916 Main St. Lynchburg, Va.

MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
Select MILLNER'S Cotton Frocks for Cool Summer Chic.
TELEPHONE 3040

BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
Groceries — Choice Meats

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

NEWPORT NEWS

Falconer's
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Ice Cream and Soft Drinks
YARDLEY'S LAVENDER

Harvell's Service Station
Standard Esso Dealer
GAS—OIL—ACCESSORIES
Washing—Polishing—Greasing
1428 Kecoughtan Road at Wythe Cor.
Phone 9165, Newport News, Va.

SANFORD & CHARLES
35th St. and Virginia Ave.
KAMO COAL FUEL OIL
Summer Prices Phone 701

NORFOLK

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847 . . . A complete stock of sterling silver
Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK :: VIRGINIA

HOFHEIMER'S SHOES *for the family*
Norfolk—Portsmouth—Richmond
Newport News

"Better Furniture —For Less"
Smith Furniture
422 Granby St. Norfolk, Va.

Thirty-three Years of Service to Tidewater Virginia
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Granby Street at City Hall Avenue
Visit Our
LADIES' GIFT SHOP

W. C. Daniel Co., Inc.
A great store that saves shoppers time by making it possible to do all one's buying in one place. Saves money by offering the best possible value at each price.

NORFOLK (Continued)

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DAVID A. RAWLS, Inc.
GOWNS, WRAPS — CHAPEAUX, FURS — SPORTS
108-110 W. Plume Street (Law Bldg.)

HAIR CARE and BEAUTY
Bensons
Phone 25841 117 W. PLUME STREET *Next to Arthur Morris* NORFOLK, VA.

Cadeco
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

PORTSMOUTH

STANDARD HARDWARE Corp.
HARDWARE *and* BUILDING MATERIALS
603 Middle St. Ph. Portsmouth 1061

RICHMOND

"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"
SCHWARZSCHILD *Brothers*
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

A TRIBUTE WHICH LIVES ON
Let Us Help You Select a
MEMORIAL
of Refinement and Simplicity
Henwood and Wilson
413 S. Cherry St. Dial 21240 RICHMOND, VA.

ROANOKE

CARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
DIAL 8301
QUALITY PRODUCTS

Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

SPORTING GOODS HEADQUARTERS
Swimming—Tennis—Golf Baseball
Caodwell Sites Company
Roanoke, Va

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"Cheer Up"
Keep your wearing apparel ready. Don't permit a trace of soil to remain on a garment you may want to use. Don't try to remove a stain or grease spot the last minute. Let us keep your clothes ready for instant use.

ELITE LAUNDRY CO.

HENRY BROS., Inc.
Goodyear Tires
212 BROAD ST. TEL. 32-111

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 37-151
Branch 13

HUNTINGTON

THACKSTON MOTOR CO.
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
OLDSMOBILE
Sales and Service
502 Fourth Ave. Phone 2107

WHEELING

EAT AT
HENDERSON'S
(Air Cooled)
TWELFTH AND CHAPLINE STREET
(Opp. Post Office)
BREAKFAST : : LUNCH
DINNER

Canada

ALBERTA

BANFF

THE ODD CRAFT SHOPS
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR
IMPORTED NOVELTIES
SOUVENIRS
Blanket Sport Coats a Specialty

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M. 2345 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Hudson's Bay Company
When in Calgary
Shop With Confidence
At "The Bay"
PHONE M 88

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Ashdown's
HARDWARE — CALGARY
Quality and Service
Builder's and Kitchen Hardware
"Magic Chef" Gas Ranges
"Enterprise" Coal Ranges
Electricals, Silverware, etc.

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in
Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R 3611 R 1970

PERMANENT WAVES
Genuine Marie Stoess, Eugene and Machineless
Reg. $10, for $7.50 Reg. $8.50, for $6.00
Reg. $7.50, for $5.00 Reg. $6.50, for $4.25
Regular $5.00, for $3.50
Dorine Kay Beauty Salon
221 EIGHTH AVE. WEST PHONE M3079

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave. W. Calgary

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M-5426 for Service

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
305 1st St. West Phone M-7539

Phone M 3262 Res. Phone R 2180
Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
914 FIRST STREET WEST

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 5121 Daily, 9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SMARTER FASHIONS
at Moderate Prices
JOHNSTONE WALKER

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave.

THOMPSON & DYNES
LIMITED
ALADDIN SILK HOSIERY
$1 $1.50 $2
Exclusive Distributors
Beautiful Deja Frocks Exclusive with us
Walk-Rite
THE 12 BAY PLAN STORE

Hudson's Bay Company
VISITORS IN EDMONTON:
Make the "Bay" your headquarters, when you are shopping in Edmonton.

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company

Pretty Toes
Are important with the new open-toed shoes! Madam Burke in the "Bay" Beauty Salon, will give you a grand Pedicure!
Beauty Salon, Third Floor

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Hudson's Bay Company advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising. Every customer is urged to write to the advertiser stating the value of the advertising investment.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG (Continued)

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent MILK
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
Sherburn Street Winnipeg 37-101

New CLEANERS · LAUNDERERS
Three-Seven-Two Burnell Street
Phone 37-222
WINNIPEG, MAN.

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively, Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford
Phone 86311

SPEERS PARNELL BAKING COMPANY LIMITED
Bread and Cake Manufacturers
666-678 Elgin Avenue

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Mail Orders or Phone 37-647
Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family
55-59 PEARL ST. Phone 22213

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware, Paints, Kitchenware, Electricals, Sporting Goods, Furniture, Floor Coverings.
Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service

NEW BRUNSWICK

ST. ANDREWS

You are invited to make
The Sign of the Anchor
your port-of-call for
Imported Linens
Woollens—Gifts
WATER ST. ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 5121 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2134

Importers British Woolens and Haberdashery
BURBERRY COATS BORSALINO HATS
FASHION-CRAFT
61-63 KING STREET EAST
P. L. CAHAGAN, Mgr. Tel. BAKER 2706

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '68
73 KING STREET, EAST
Shops Rebuilt Like New
SUPER "SERVIS" SHOE REBUILDERS
"The Utmost in Service"
Just Phone—We Do the Rest

"Hill's Better Bread"
ROLLS AND CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone Baker 3535—A driver will call

Prospect Dairy, Ltd.
For fine quality and flavor, try our pasteurized-in-the-bottle milk. Also fresh butter, cream and buttermilk.
F. A. JONES, Prop.
241 Prospect St. Phone Gar. 5695

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fairmont 218 9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
Up-to-the-Minute Prices
SHOES - STOCKINGS
226 Dundas Street Met. 5215

LONDON (Continued)

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
202 Dundas ..... Met 7111
613 Dundas ..... Fair 970
729 Richmond ..... Met 167
77 Wharncliffe ..... Met 4563

Cairncross
We sell
Ganongs Candies
Six Dependable Stores
Most Complete Stock at
399 Richmond Street Met. 14

COURTESY— SERVICE— SATISFACTION
at
Smallman & Ingsam Limited
'Western Ontario's Big Department Store'

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping. Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

SUPERTEST
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

CUMMING
The Clothier
SUMMER STYLE PARADE
Showing the Smartest in Clothing, Furnishings and Hats.
For men and young men. Prices to please.
348 DUNDAS STREET MET. 1352
Stores Also at Stratford and Galt

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES
of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Rettearn, Mgr. Met. 944

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
238-250 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1170

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
467 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

For Fine Stationery Office Equipment School Supplies
Wendell Holmes Book Shops
London (2 Shops) St. Thomas

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
6 Telephones—6 Motor Deliveries

Carling Insurance Agency
We Solicit Your Continued Good Will and Patronage
We represent thirty of the largest companies for every form of insurance.
MARKET LANE, London Met. 2322

OTTAWA

DEVLIN'S
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

McINTOSH & WATTS
Queen 4049
245 Bank Street
China Glass
Gifts
Cutlery Kitchenware

INSURANCE GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 Ottawa
Limited Q 500

R. E. POWELL GROCER
Q. 500
Wright's Silver Cream
Cor. Elgin and Gilmour Sts. Ottawa

MURPHY-GAMBLE LIMITED
Face Powder Toilet Soap
ROGER & GALLET

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
Invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
FUEL MERCHANTS
Dustproof Coal and Coke
Q. 6800 234 Bank Street

ONTARIO

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Kenwood 5111 8:30 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A Summer Service
Right to your cottage door we go this summer bringing a complete Laundry and Dry Cleaning Service in the area within 50 miles of Toronto.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Arthur W. Miles
Undertaker - Embalmer
FUNERAL CHAPEL
30 St. Clair Ave. West
Phones HYland 4938. HYland 5915

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
202 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one kind—Good Printing.
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
99 CHURCH STREET Phone Main 7906

DOMINION MUTUAL INSURANCE AGENCY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 7207 TORONTO Ly. 7706
38% Dividend Savings
FIRE — AUTOMOBILE

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk From 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME. 3566-7-8-9

J. E. WAINWRIGHT
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
Estimates on new buildings, construction, alterations, or repairs
1430 Danforth Ave. Glad. 2533

All Makes Rebuilt Repaired Rented
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER
We Service All Office Machines
48½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST. E.
EL. 8071

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

CHISHOLMS SHOES
Scientifically Fitted by X-Ray
2166 Dundas St. W. JU. 3567

DRESSMAKING
Specializing in Evening Wear
Suits—Coats—Dresses for all occasions
EDNA POTTER
4 ST. CLAIR W., Room 3 MO. 6286

RUTH McDOUGALL
Town and Country Wear
45 AVENUE RD., TORONTO, CANADA
Randolph 3333

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1886
COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"
Caulfield's
SELECTED GRADE MILK
is satisfying more than 20,000 Toronto users
PHONE US TO CALL

WEAR FUNERAL SERVICE
Limited
J. A. WEAR, Manager
NEW FUNERAL HOME
2114 Queen St., East, at Winona Ave.
Phones HO. 8721 and 7501
Lady Attendant

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—*please mention the Monitor.*

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Province Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

We Specialize in
Tinting, Hair Dyeing and Permanent Waving
SCARFE & ANDERSON
Hairdressers
4 DUNDAS ST. E. (SUITE 6) EL. 9919

WINDSOR

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-3458
Warren the Cleaner Limited
Office and Plant:
464 Crawford Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3436 9 A. M.-6 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
● Women's and Children's Wear
● Men's Clothing and Furnishings
● Fine Linens ● China ● Sporting Goods

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837
Holt, Renfrew & Company
Montreal Quebec Toronto
Winnipeg

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c
QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL

Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

SALON
Marguerite
Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators
HArbour 2511 1448 St. Catherine St. W.

JOHN F. RUSSELL
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Repairs a Specialty
2206 St. Luke St. Tel. Wilbank 9550

LIFE INSURANCE
In Canadian or British currencies. Annuities placed. Rates on application.
A. R. HOWELL
204 Notre Dame West, Montreal
MArquette 3433

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
Makers of
BUTTERNUT and the new CORONATION loaf.

Order Your FUR COAT
at summer prices. Restyling and Repairing. Terms arranged.
JAY WOLFE, Inc.
Manufacturing Furriers
Lancaster 7020 1193 Phillips Square

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

Hayes Garage
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
1179 Dorchester Street
Tel. Marquette 6000
Res. Elwood 3334

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

FOODLAND
LIMITED
Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
One Store Only Broad and 11th
Free Delivery Tel. 6641

Regina's Leading Shoe Store
X-Ray fitting on all purchases
Selby Tru-poise for Women
Florsheims for Men
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
1360 Hamilton St. Regina

SASKATOON

Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

OK | ECONOMY STORES | OK
QUALITY FOODS
at
ECONOMICAL PRICES

STEPHENSON'S LIMITED
Home of Good Shoes

150 2nd Ave. N. Phone 4588

FRANK DUNN
Boys' and Young Men's Wear
Men's Made-to-Measure Suits
154 SECOND AVE. N.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

DRESSMAKING

PARIS—"Suzy Olivier", 6 rue de Calais (9 ème). Haute-Couture models. Comes to your home. Tel. Trinité 84-50.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SWITZERLAND—For Sale: Two well built family houses: one of 7 rooms (attic and verandah), the other of 4 rooms; central heating, large garden, garage; reasonable price, good terms. Apply to A. Ruthishauser, Nordstrasse 127, Zurich, Orense Stadtkreis 6.

INSURANCE

PARIS, FRANCE—H. BOUISSET "Assureur Conseil" Insurance of all kinds.
58 Faubourg St. Honoré Tel. Anj. 18.00

MANICURING

PARIS—Experienced manicure speaks English, visits clients afternoon; moderate terms. Madame MILON, 119 rue Broca. Tel. Por. 36-17.

POST WANTED

SWISS LADY DESIRES POST IN OFFICE—General office work, typist, telephonist. Box No. G-59, The Christian Science Monitor, 16 rue du Mont-Blanc, Geneva, Switzerland.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

A REAL OPPORTUNITY
Property to be SOLD
Muttens near Basle (Switzerland). Suitable for a private school or as home; 20 rooms, 2 small halls, bathrooms, big garden, tennis courts; garage; excellent connections with Basle by rail or tram. Offers to be addressed to Mr. E. Buser, proprietor, 20 Waldenburgerstrasse, Basle, Switzerland.

Europe

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE

Linen-House for Finest Bed and Table-Linen
Weiner
PRAHA, Václavské nám. 19 CARLSBAD Parkhotel Pupp.
Jewels, Bohemian Garnets

Own Atelier
JOSEF RITTER
JINDRIŠSKÁ 31, PRAHA II. TEL.: 33672

FERKL and MANDL
Hairdresser
Panská 2, Praha II
Tel.: 28985

FRANCE

FRENCH PROVINCES

LES GOLF HOTELS
Modern Comfort
Close to Beach and the Golf Course
Excellent Cuisine
The Automobile Club of America

PARIS

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
Charles Landrat
FLORIST
Rond Point des Longchamps
Tel. Passy 01-03
Open 7 a. m. till 8 p. m.

CAMILLE OLIVIER
Artisan
GOLDSMITH - JEWELLER
Modern and Antique Bibelots—Works of Art
4 RUE BALLU, PARIS 9e

The Sweeter Shoe
13, avenue Mac-Mahon (Etoile)

SEE NEXT PAGE

HOLLAND

OOSTERBEEK
Near Arnhem

OOSTERBEEK - HOOG
Annastraat 1, near ARNHEM
PENSION FRISIA
Open all the year round
Central heating, running water.
Garden. Close to trams and woods.
Reasonable terms.

THE HAGUE

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330722 b. g. g. 304846

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Meubel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
Tel. 554030 Giro 32978
v Weede van Dykveldstr. 71. 73. 75a

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Visit PUB
when you visit Stockholm

Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments — there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wandering—there is the Precious department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter, glass, pottery, and handwoven textiles.

PUB
PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A.B.
Drottninggatan 72 - 78 - Stockholm

Lagerson's SHOE STORE
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

Ellen Johanson
HAIRDRESSER
Schélegatan 18. Tel. 507413

Systrarna Hultgren A. B.
Svenska Handarbeten & Garner
Biblioteksgatan 12
Swedish Fancy Work and Yarns

GLASS ★ CHINA
CERAMICS ★ PEWTER
— artistic souvenirs —
VACKRARE VARDAGSVARA

The Oriental Shop TOKIO
Hamngatan 24. Tel. 109232
Speciality: Japanese and Chinese Silks, also Waterproofs and Capes

RÖDA BODARNAS WÄRDSHUS
Refreshments, Teas and Light Lunches
Kungsträdgårdsgat. 18. Tel. 211601
Open from 9:30 a. m. to 12 p. m.

STATIONERY
H. WENNERHOLM
Pappershandel
Norrlandsgatan 31
Also Films, Printing, Developing

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

M. LÜSCHER-GLOOR
GRABEN 28
SEIDEN-UND WOLLSTOFFE
Silk and Woollen Materials

BASEL

GEBR. RENAUD
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12, BASEL Tel. 2270
(Provisions)

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
BARFÜSSERPLATZ 21.
Tel. 46.448

Aug. Grässlin-Duby
Gute Matratzen, Betten, Polstermöbel, ganze Brautaussteuern; bekannt billig. Kein Laden. Ausstellung Parterre.
Tel. 25.396 Wallstrasse 5
(Beds, Mattresses, Upholstered Furniture)

Maleratelier—J. Bertschin
übernimmt sämtl. Malerarbeiten
Florastrasse 13, Binningen bei Basel.
Tel. 49.283 (PAINTER)

SCHUHHAUS RIVOLI
Speciality of Bally Quality Shoes
Freiestrasse 29
Tel. 28.781 J. BRAENDLIN, *Manager*

BERNE

Wollenhof & Co
Marktgasse 60 Bern
STRICKWAREN
STRUMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

PHOTO HOUSE
AESCHBACHER
Kodaks - Zeiss
CHRISTOFFELGASSE 4
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4

Parfumerie Millefleurs
J. SALZMANN
Marktgasse 17
Beauty Products
Toilet Requisites

BUY YOUR FLOWERS
in Switzerland
at Geschwister Ehrhardt
9 BUBENBERGPLATZ

Best Coal, Wood, Briquettes, Coke
A. RIS-EGGER
Kohlenhandel A. G.
MARKTGASSE 40 Tel. 21.455 and 41.661

GROCERY SHOP
Kolonialwaren
Mrs. KROPF-BALMER
Florastrasse 28

Bakery - Confectionery
G. RIESEN-LOOSLI
Specialty:
FRUCHTKUCHEN u. KUCHENTEIG
Delivery to Your House
Tel. 22.525

BERNE (Continued)

BERN Marktgasse 6
Tel. 21.373
Standard Shoes, and Shoes for difficult feet
Specialität: Protbon

Silks Velvets Neckties
for Street, Afternoon and Dinner Wear
Seiden Jucker
on Theaterplatz, Bern

GROSSENBACHER & Co.
Autozubehör
und Ersatzteile
(Motor Car Accessories, spare parts)
Hirschengraben 6

K. RIESTERER
KRAMGASSE 80
Speciality for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes. Repairs.

GAFFNER & CIE
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

Wäscherei Steiner
Ralligweg 3. Tel. 33.055
(LAUNDRY)

CONFISERIE RYSER
Confectionery
SPITALGASSE 39
Berner Haselnussküchen
Biscomet de Berne

KOLONIALWAREN
FRAU MÜHLEMANN-GERTSCH
Täglich frische Eier, Butter und Käse
Höheweg 10
(Groceries, Eggs, Butter, Cheese)

BIEL

Möbel? dann nur bei
J. MÜLLER-WYSS
MÖBELWERKSTÄTTEN · TAPISSERIE
gegr. 1908 · NIDAU · Tel. 2806
(FURNITURE)

HERMANN GERSTER
Gartengestalter entwirft und baut
Schöne Gärten an allen Orten
Tel. 24.16 10 Salzhausstrasse
(GARDEN PLANNING)

A. WEISE
Färberei und chem. Waschanstalt
Plissee und Hohlsaum *Zentralplatz*
DYEING, CLEANING, PLEATING, ETC.

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.465
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
For Men, Women and Children at
"Rivoli BALLY"
18 Rue du Marché
"LA RATIONNELLE"
15 Rue de Rive

Cooking and Heating by GAS
Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6 BOULEVARD JAMES FAZY

CREMERIE - GLACIER
LA MARQUISE
Ami Kauert
Rond Point de Plainpalais 1
Cream Ices

BADAN
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
25/26 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822 (Drapery Store)

GEORG JENSEN'S SILVER
Same Prices as in Copenhagen
Sole Agent: HENRI ROZELAAR
Jeweller — Watchmaker
PLACE DU MOLARD 1.

Boucherie — Charcuterie
Vve. E. PELET & son FILS
70 Rue de Lyon Avenue d'Aire 4
Best Quality Meat
Service à domicile

Laiterie "La Clochette"
DAIRY
J. Bouvard, S.A.
23, Rue Kléberg

W. DANZ
Jewellery—Silverware
Watches
GALERIES CENTRALES

MAISON ARTARIA
Optical Goods
Verres et Jumelles ZEISS
Grand Quai 2 Place du Rhone 1

MAISON ROBERT
Salon de Coiffure
for Ladies and Gentlemen
Permanent Waving
Modern Haircutting a Specialité
Telephone 44.803 17 Cours de Rive

MUHLSTEIN
RUE DE LA CONFÉDÉRATION
Quality Clothes at Moderate Prices
Town and Sports Wear
Tailored and Ready-made
Skis, Racquets, etc.

Robert Chevallier
20 Rue du Marché, Terraillet
Maroquinerie
Articles de Voyage
Leather Goods

LINGERIE, BONNETERIE
TISSUS FANTAISIE
Grande Maison de Blanc
BUISSON-PAISANT
6, Rue de la Confédération
(WHITE GOODS)

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for TRAVELLERS—REPAIRS
Maison J. Favre S. A.
40 Rue du Rhône. Tel. 51.102.

GENEVA (Continued)

Meubles & Literie
Tapisseries de Style - Couvres de Fleurs
& Carpets & Embroidery Garden

GOLDIWIL b/Thun

Jugendheim Freudenberg
A Home for children from 3-16 years, inclusive daily terms Fr. 6.-
If desired, lessons at home.
Apply for prospectus: Frl. Flora Meister

INTERLAKEN

SEIDENGESCHÄFT
M. Tschudin, Hotel Savoy
Jungfraustrasse
(SILKS)

LAUSANNE

R. OTT
Entreprise de terrassements
Maçonnerie. Béton armé et pierre artificielle. Prix modérés.
Devis gratis sur demande.
Chemin de Verdonnet 14, Lausanne
Tel. 24.941 (Mastermason)

AGENCE IMMOBILIERE
Georges Walter
33, Rue de Bourg. Tel. 32.411
Since devaluation good opportunities in villas and estates.

Maison BRUNO
Specialist Ladies' Hairdresser
Place Pépinet 3 Tel. 25.818
ENTRESOL-LIFT

CONSERVES FRUITS LEGUMES
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables received daily.
HENRI MEGROZ
6 Grotte Tel. 25.949
HOME DELIVERY—SERVICE A DOMICILE

LUCERNE

A Magnificent Selection of
TIES
of original design, Leather and Rubber Belts, Braces, Socks, Suspenders, etc.
A. NIEDERHAUSER
Novelties
Reussbrücke (Kramgasse 1)

Stationery
OCHSNER-GILG
Hertensteinstrasse 24 Tel. 21.861
Fountain Pens and Pencils
Bookbinding and Printing

MONTREUX

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

MÜRREN

Coiffeur - Hairdresser
Ernst Von Allmen
Montzuhouse
Tel. 4634

NEUCHATEL

GUYE-ROSSELET Fils
Tue de la Treille 8
Maroquinerie, Parapluies, Articles de voyage, Réparations.
(Leather goods, umbrellas, repairs)

FUEL
of All Kinds
REBER FRERES
Rue des Moulins Tel. 51.689

Visitez les Salons de coiffure
HENRY
Dernières créations dans l'art de la coiffure sans augmentation de prix
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
Rue du Concert 6 Tel. 53697

PRODUITS LAITIERS
Cheese - Butter
Les Fromages GERBER de qualité s'achètent chez PIERRE PRISI
RUE DE L'HOPITAL 10

ZURICH

ZÜRICH Paradeplatz
BERN Marktgasse 27

Neue Koch-Methoden
PATAPAR (Papier)
Gratis-Rezepte an Jedermann
Patapar-Alleinvertrieb-Wanner
Tel. 42.219 Hedwigstrasse 2
for Cooking and Household Use

Grascher-Heller / Zürich 4
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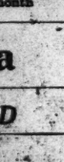

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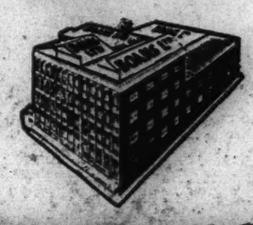

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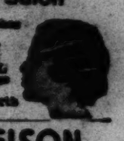

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

'Elephant Boy,' Photographed in India, Continues the Filming of Kipling

ther Dawn (Warner)—Gives the d triangle a run-around again, the familiar parade ground of n army post, with Kay Francis s the general object of masculine ttention. The desert scenes lend pictorial worth and there is the interest of watching Ian Hunter and Errol Flynn for those who have seen this story once too often. —Adults.

nk Alarm (Grand National)—Shootings, kidnaping and a robbery for the delectation of patrons who care for Class C G-man fodder on their double bills. Conrad Nagel, Eleanor Hunt, Vince Barnett.—Adults and young people.

Border Café (RKO)—Standardized mustang thriller about cowhands and bad men, with Harry Carey, a veteran of the westerns, worth seeing as usual, if you like any sort of outdoor melodrama, with a touch of smartness in the production, thanks to an efficient technical staff. With John Beal, Armida and George Irving.—Family.

Captains Courageous (MGM)—The sea in calm and storm is the center of interest in this adaptation of Kipling's story for many spectators, though there are those who find it a desirable mixture of pathos and a sort of humor that is close to tears. Spencer Tracy's characterization of a hearty salt is the high spot in the film, together with Harold Rosson's photography. Freddie Bartholomew, Lionel Barrymore and Melvyn Douglas are in the cast. —Family.

Elephant Boy (United Artists)—Photography and sequences showing Sabu the boy, and Iravatha the elephant, make this another notable Robert Flaherty film. There is an unnecessary amount of plot and dialogue.—Family.

Fire Over England (United Artists)—Alexander Korda dips into Elizabethan England and finds a plot involving treason against the Queen and how it was averted by a dashing hero's valor. Philip of Spain enters the story as does the Spanish Armada. Flora Robson heads a brilliant cast, including Raymond Massey, Laurence Olivier, Leslie Banks, Vivien Leigh, Morton Selton. William K. Howard directed.—Family.

ily Affair (MGM)—Lionel Barmore turns in a star performnce as a judge who refuses to be swerved in his findings by political nd domestic exigencies, and even turns detective in a way on his own s a means of uncovering the plot of the gang who seek to graft upon a town's need of water. Young Mickey Rooney also shines as a raw youth who takes on a little polish when he begins to escort belles to the ball.—Family.

Gypsies (Amkino) — Propaganda content does not diminish the theatrical value of this Russian film. Characters are realistically presented amidst numerous beautiful photographic compositions. For obvious reasons, the romance of the Gypsy life is made less attractive than existence on a collective farm. Alexander Granach, N. Mordvinov, M. Sinelnikoca, Lala Chernaya.—Adults and young people.

Parnell (M. G. M.)—Considering the heavy investment involved in this biographical film about Ireland's famous statesman, it is regrettable that the drama suffers from weak casting. Supporting and minor rôles are well played and the general atmosphere seems authentic. Clark Gable, Myrna Loy, Edna May Oliver, Edmund Gwenn, Alan Marshall, Donald Crisp, Billie Burke.—Adults and mature young people.

Racketeers in Exile (Columbia)—Racketeer turns evangelist. This occupies a similar position in melodrama to "Mountain Music" in the musical field. George Bancroft, Evelyn Venable, Wynne Gibson.—Adults and young people.

There Goes My Girl (RKO)—There goes also another romance between girl and boy reporters on rival sheets. It is not very original but some of the humorous twists provide divertissement. Gene Raymond, Ann Sothern, Gordon Jones, Frank Jenks, Alec Craig.—Adults and young people.

23½ Hours Leave (Grand National)—Talking picture re-make of Mary Roberts Rinehart war camp comedy. Doug MacLean, who starred in the silent version, produced this one, which is amusing in a slightly dated manner. James Ellison, Terry Walker, Morgan Hill.—Family.

You Can't Beat Love (RKO)—Playboy lawyer takes a dare to become mayoralty candidate. Results prove to be just about as important as the municipal election depicted. Romance and humor keep politics fairly well in the background but Preston Foster manages to expose the wicked grafters without even so much as grazing the heroine's father, who happens to be the Mayor. Joan Fontaine, Herbert Mundin, William Brisbane, Paul Hurst.—Family.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Under the Red Robe," "Call It a Day," "Shall We Dance?" "A Family Affair," "Beethoven Concerto," "Maytime," "Quality Street," "Wings of the Morning," "Lloyds of London."

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Adults only: "Kid Galahad," "I Met Him in Paris," "Masquerade in Vienna," "Are We Civilized?" "Mystic Mountain."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Come With Me To Mexico

54

Paseo de la Reforma

We are now headed out the Paseo de la Reforma, Mexico's most beautiful boulevard, and one of the most enchanting in the world. It is magnificently wide, and shaded, and is flanked by fashionable homes.

Of course I can't sidestep an opening for a scrap of history; so let it be said that the Reforma was constructed by order of Emperor Maximilian to provide a regal highway between the Palacio Nacional and Chapultepec Castle. It was completed in 1866.

On our drive we shall pass some surprising "glorietas," or flower-decked circles; so let us have a look at them as we go by. The first is beautified by an equestrian statue of Charles IV, King of Spain (after a fashion) from 1788 to 1808. His wife, the ambitious María Luisa, was the real ruler; but the servile Viceroy in Mexico had the 30-ton monument cast in honor of the king. The statue is ranked by Humboldt as second (so far as equestrian statues are concerned) only to that of Marcus Aurelius in Rome. But honoring the workmanship more than the subject, the Mexicans invariably refer to the statue as "El Caballito" ("little horse"); and others call it "the Iron Horse."

The next glorieta is dominated by an imposing statue to Cristóbal Colón—none other than our own Christopher Columbus.

In the third we find one of the most impressive monuments in the Americas, a grand tribute to Cuauhtémoc (Kwah-oo-tay'-moke), also known as Quauhtemotzin, the last of the Aztec rulers. The elaborate memorial towers 67 feet, and stands as a constant reminder of the fortitude of the monarch who chose to endure torture rather than betray to the Spaniards the hidden wealth of the Aztecs—if, indeed, there was anything left after his capital had been razed.

And now we come to the crowning glorieta of them all—the Independence Monument. Completed in 1910, after nine years of unremitting work, this 150-foot pillar, crowned with a winged figure covered with solid gold, is one of the most beautiful monuments in the world. And lest you miss something which does not greet the eye, let me add that the foundation is a network of reinforced concrete laid thickly over—believe it or not—65 miles of wooden piling!

Every Mexican is proud of this $2,500,000 memorial to a long-sought freedom; and an inextinguishable flame of liberty burns at the front. —**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

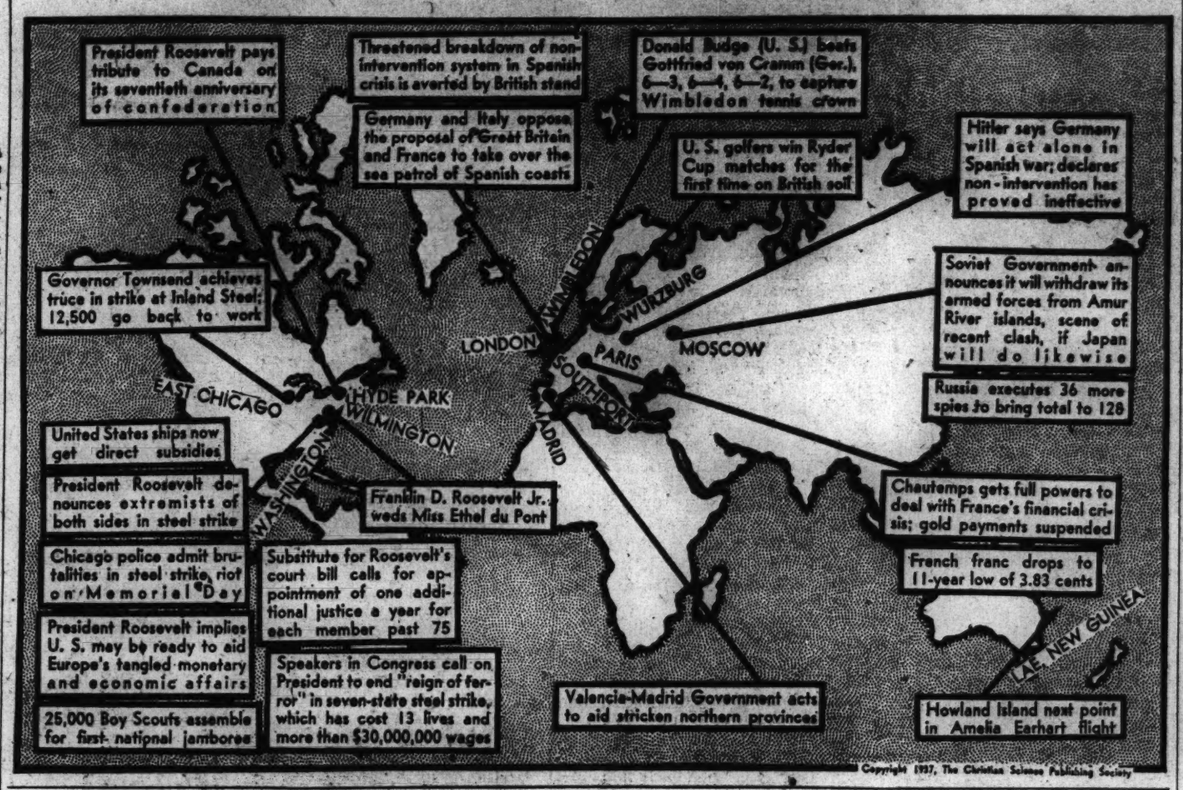
Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: It's a cold and lonely spot, but those four Russian scientists perched up there at the North Pole seem to have picked out the safest place a Soviet comrade could be right now.

St. Louis Star Times: It's all right to lend money to kinfolks if you'll first deduct simple interest at 5 per cent for 20 years.

Judge: The idea that people who live in auto trailers pay no taxes is a false one, says a politician. Well, if it isn't—it soon will be.

World News of the Week at a Glance


President Roosevelt pays tribute to Canada on its seventieth anniversary of confederation
Threatened breakdown of non-intervention system in Spanish crisis is averted by British stand
Germany and Italy oppose the proposal of Great Britain and France to take over the sea patrol of Spanish coasts
Donald Budge (U. S.) beats Gottfried von Cramm (Ger.), 6—3, 6—4, 6—2, to capture Wimbledon tennis crown
U. S. golfers win Ryder Cup matches for the first time on British soil
Hitler says Germany will act alone in Spanish war; declares non-intervention has proved ineffective
Governor Townsend achieves truce in strike at Inland Steel; 12,500 go back to work
Soviet Government announces it will withdraw its armed forces from Amur River islands, scene of recent clash, if Japan will do likewise
Russia executes 36 more spies to bring total to 128
United States ships now get direct subsidies
President Roosevelt denounces extremists of both sides in steel strike
Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. weds Miss Ethel du Pont
Chautemps gets full powers to deal with France's financial crisis; gold payments suspended
Chicago police admit brutalities in steel strike riot on Memorial Day
Substitute for Roosevelt's court bill calls for appointment of one additional justice a year for each member past 75
French franc drops to 11-year low of 3.83 cents
President Roosevelt implies U. S. may be ready to aid Europe's tangled monetary and economic affairs
Speakers in Congress call on President to end "reign of terror" in seven-state steel strike, which has cost 13 lives and more than $30,000,000 wages
Valencia-Madrid Government acts to aid stricken northern provinces
Howland Island next point in Amelia Earhart flight
LONDON
PARIS
MOSCOW
MADRID
WASHINGTON
HYDE PARK
WILMINGTON
EAST CHICAGO
WIMBLEDON
WURZBURG
SOUTHPORT
NEW GUINEA
LAE
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Sunbonnet Sue

Daily Anecdote

'A Friend in Need'

Although Roscoe Conklin resigned from the United States Senate against the urgent plea of General Grant, the General sought to remain Conklin's friend, and to assist him in every way that he could.

Friends of Grant were aghast. "Have you gone over to Conklin's side?" they asked. "You don't believe he is right, do you?"

"No, I don't," was the reply.

"Then why are you trying to help him?" they insisted.

"When," answered Grant indignantly, "is a better time for a man to show his friendship than when his friend has made a mistake? That is not the time to desert a man, and I am not going to desert Conklin!"

Coercion

A long time was needed to arrive at the conclusion that coercion of opinion was a mistake, and only a part of the world is yet convinced. The conclusion, so far as I can judge, is the most important ever reached by man.—J. B. Bury.

Quotation for Today

A GOOD word is an easy obligation; but not to speak ill requires only your silence, which costs us nothing.—TILLOTSON.

In Lighter Vein

No Shore Leave for Cook

Captain: "Where are you going with that saw?"

Messboy: "The cook says we're out of firewood and sent me to cut up the ship's log."

Hm-m!

"Is the head of the house in, Sonny?" asked the agent.

"No, sir; there's nobody home but Dad and me."

The Last Word

"When you've got the working week down to a minimum, what will you do then?"

"We will strike for a 30-minute hour."

A Difference

The five-year-old boy wanted to see the Coronation decorations, and he was so thrilled by their brightness and color that he was lost for words for a while. But when he came to a shop with a large photograph in the window, he looked up seriously and asked who it was.

"But, Billy," said his father, "you go to school and yet you don't know that that is the King?"

"I know," he said thoughtfully, "but is it the gracious King or the noble King?"—London Evening News.

His Masterpiece

"Why were you weeping when the village band played the last song?"

"I wrote it."

"Sometimes I get like this and I don't speak for hours."
"Thanks for those kind words."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Salvaging a Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wellsville, Kan.

A home is a home, whether it is established by a man or by a bird; and a considerate person will avoid breaking it up if possible. At least that is the way a workman who was trimming trees at the Willis Nursery near here feels about it.

When one of the branches which was cut fell to the ground it was found to contain a woodpecker's nest; and the little birds tumbled out, crying and squawking, while the bird parents flew about distractedly.

The workman carried the branch up the tree, fastened it firmly to another large limb, and then took the baby birds and carefully and tenderly put them into the nest.

The parents flew around a bit, satisfied themselves that everything was all right, and then began to gather food for their fledglings.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Many a "detour" sign has opened a new vista of beauty for motorists—a delightful spot to visit again when highways are crowded.

Factual Figuring: 6 (France) plus 6 (Bonnet) minus 5 (franc) times 9 (Chautemps) divided by 3 equals 21.

Letter Juggling: Orchestra, Carthorse.

How Many Coins?: Sec. 1—27; Sec. 2—27; Sec. 3—16; Sec. 4—18; Sec. 5—12.

The Presidents' Wives: Eleanor Roosevelt; Martha Jefferson; Eliza Monroe; Hannah Van Buren; Sarah Polk; Jane Pierce; Lucretia Garfield; Lucy Hayes; Ellen Arthur; Lou Hoover.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Chastisements—The vowels are short, *chas'-tiz-ments.*

Didymus—*Did'-ih-mus* (vowels short).

Disciple—*Dih-si'-pl* (first i short, second long).

In a broad sense, a "disciple" is a learner, a scholar, one who receives instruction from another; but if this were as far as the word went, it would be superfluous, for we already have "pupil," "student," etc. There is, however, a very definite sense conveyed by our word: The "disciple" has learned to believe in the truth of the doctrines of his teacher.

Because of the influence of the Biblical use of the word, it is advisable that some caution be observed in applying "disciples" to followers of anyone other than the Master.

Dispensation—*Dis-pen-say'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

This word is derived from the Latin *dispensatio*, "management, charge, direction," based on the verb *dispensare*, "to weigh out, distribute, manage." Our word has a variety of uses, but it is perhaps most commonly employed to denote a period marked by a particular development of the divine purpose and revelation; as, "the new dispensation of Truth." In this we see the dispensing of good to all who are receptive.

Draught—*Draft* (*a* intermediate as in *ask*).

"Drink ye all of it" (Matt. 26:27)—Some readers have allowed themselves to be confused over the proper linking of the terms; that is, whether "ye all" or "all of it" should be phrased together.

The matter is perhaps best settled by turning to the Greek text, which reads: "*Piete* (drink ye) *ex* (out of) *autou* (it) *pantes* (all of you)." It is interesting to note that Tyndale translated the clause: "Drinke of it every one"; and the Geneva Version has: "Drincke ye euerye one of it."

Obviously, the sense is brought out by: "Drink ye all (brief hiatus) of it."

El Dorado—*El Do-rah'-do.*

In the original Spanish, *el dorado* meant literally "the gilded one"; and the name was first applied to the chief of a South American tribe who was wont to anoint himself with a resinous oil and then sprinkle himself with gold dust on the occasion of a year festival. Next, the name was bestowed on a legendary city of great wealth; and, later on, the name came to designate a mythical land in which gold and precious stones were to be found in lavish abundance. (This country was sought for by a number of explorers, including Sir Walter Raleigh.)

We apply the name figuratively to any region or enterprise that abounds in opportunity; also to designate any supreme goal, or a condition or source of perfect plenty.

Eucharist—*U'-ka-rist* (*u* long, *a* as in *sofa*, *i* short).

"Eucharist" is our English form of the Greek *eucharistia*, which was explained in Tyndale's works as "thankes-geuing." It is commonly employed to designate the Lord's Supper with the appointed emblems of bread and wine used symbolically.

Some insight into the true celebration of the occasion may be gained by recalling that the Greek *eucharistia*, "a giving of thanks," is compounded of *eu*, "well," and *charizomai*, "I show favor"—closely related to *chara*, "joy," and *chairein*, "to rejoice."

Jonas—*Jo'-nas* (*o* long, *a* as in *sofa*—not short *u*).

"Lovest thou me?" (John 21:15-17)—In this passage Jesus thrice asks Peter if he loves him; and the disciple each time answers, "Thou knowest that I love thee."

Jesus spoke in Aramaic, but the Greek manuscripts indicate that the Master in his first two questions used a word represented by the Greek *agapao*. Both times Peter responded with a word corresponding to Greek *phileo*.

There is an important difference between these words. Dr. Scofield notes: "Gr. *phileo*, 'am fond of.' It is a lesser degree of love than *agapas*." In comparing the two words, the Oxford Companion Bible says:

1. Agapao—to regard with favor, make much of a thing or person, on principle. The cause or ground of No. 2.
2. Phileo—to kiss, to be fond of, having regard to feeling as distinct from principle. The demonstration of No. 1. Hence No. 2 is never used of man's love to God: this is always No. 1.

It is a matter of great interest that in his third question, Jesus himself is recorded as using *phileo;* and Peter for the third time replied with *phileo.*

This is no place for a metaphysical discussion of the words; but it is pleasant to note that the Way-shower was compassionate enough to reach down a hand to Peter after the disciple had failed to attain the higher ground.

Nisan—We shall not expect die-hard Websterian "first-choicers" to pronounce the name of the first month of the Hebrew ecclesiastical year, other than *Ni'-san* (long *i*, short *a*).

The fact remains, however, that every Hebrew scholar we have consulted insists that there is no etymological foundation for the long *i*. They point out unanimously that the word should be sounded *Nis'-an* (both vowels short).

Paschal—*Pas'-kal* (first *a* short, second clipped-short).

Tribulation—*Trib-u-lay'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

In threshing his grain, the early Roman had to rely on primitive methods. He would first strew his wheat over the threshing floor, composed of a number of flat rocks fitted together; then over this he would drag a *tribulum*, a heavy sledge studded with rough teeth. In the mangling and tearing process, the grain would be liberated and would find its way to the spaces between the rocks. The chaff would then be fanned away.

An early Christian writer saw in this a deep lesson, and he began applying *tribulatio* to the threshing process by which the husks of materiality are removed from mankind, leaving the clean wheat of character. Hence, "tribulation," while it may seem severe, is really a purifying process; and it should therefore be regarded as an occasion for rejoicing.

Wont—In the sense of "accustomed or used to," the word is pronounced in America preferably *wunt* (short *u*); but in Britain the vowel is generally a long *o*, as in our "won't."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Motorists should not be too disturbed by detours in their journey. Today's cryptic message tells why.

ABZX B "CDEYFG" HTIZ JBH YKDZDC B ZDL NTHEB YO PDBFEX OYG AYEYGTHEH—B CDQTIJEOFQ HKYE EY NTHTE BIBTZ LJDZ JTIJLBXH BGD SGYLCDC.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the European country now having difficulty with its financial problems —— add the number of letters in the last name of the Ambassador to the United States who was recalled recently to this country to aid in righting its troubles ——; subtract the number of letters in the name of the monetary unit adopted by this country ——; multiply by the number of letters in the last name of the newly elected Premier ——; and divide by the number of colors in the flag of the country ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Here's one that is not so easy. Try forming two different 9-letter words from the following letters. Use all 9 letters in each word:

A C E H O R R S T

How Many Coins?

A coin tray was divided into 5 sections, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. There was room in the tray for 100 coins. Sections 1 and 2 could take 54 coins; 2 and 3 could take 43; 3 and 4 could take 34; and 4 and 5 could take 30. How many coins could each section accommodate respectively?

The Presidents' Wives

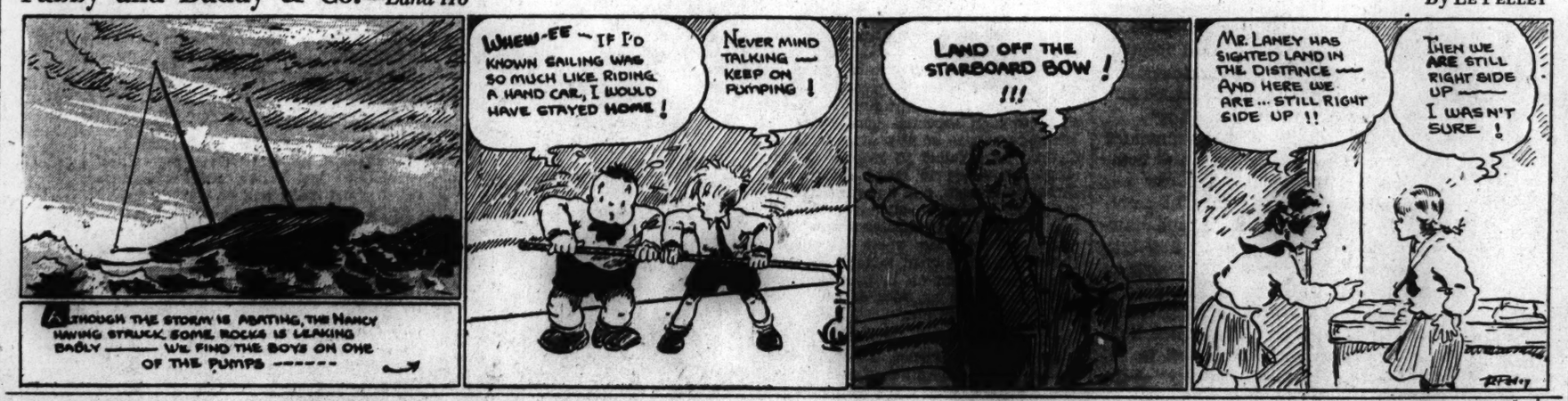
Here is another list of names of wives of United States Presidents. Can you identify each correctly, as indicated by the example checked?

1	F. Roosevelt	Hannah	
2	Jefferson	Jane	
3	Monroe	Eleanor	1
4	Van Buren	Lucy	
5	Polk	Lou	
6	Pierce	Ellen	
7	Garfield	Ellen	
8	Hayes	Martha	
9	Arthur	Sarah	
10	Hoover	Lucretia	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Land Ho*

By LE PELLEY


ALTHOUGH THE STORM IS ABATING, THE MANCY HAVING STRUCK, SOME ROCKS IS LEAKING BADLY —— WE FIND THE BOYS ON ONE OF THE PUMPS ------
WHEW-EE — IF I'D KNOWN SAILING WAS SO MUCH LIKE RIDING A HAND CAR, I WOULD HAVE STAYED HOME!
NEVER MIND TALKING — KEEP ON PUMPING!
LAND OFF THE STARBOARD BOW!!!
MR. LANEY HAS SIGHTED LAND IN THE DISTANCE — AND HERE WE ARE — STILL RIGHT SIDE UP!!
THEN WE ARE STILL RIGHT SIDE UP — I WASN'T SURE!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Wrong Time of Year*

By THE HAGERS

ONE AFTERNOON IT WAS QUITE HOT. I FOUND A COOL AND SHADY SPOT,
AND LAY DOWN IN THE FOREST DEEP. I CLOSED MY EYES, THEN FELL ASLEEP;
BUT WOKE UP SUDDENLY. AND THERE BESIDE ME STOOD YOUNG TEDDY BEAR.
"OH, WADDLES, WHY DO YOU DUCKS WAIT TILL SUMMER-TIME TO HIBERNATE?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Taxing the Comprehension

AFTER some two weeks of hearings in the income tax avoidance investigation before a joint congressional committee, the main effect produced on the public mind in the United States is probably one of confusion. Taxation is a subject complicated enough to the layman at any time, and in this instance relatively little seems to have been done to make it intelligible to him.

If a certain portion of the public which is always ready to believe the worst about rich men has run away with the impression that some scores of wealthy individuals have been beating the Government out of millions of dollars of revenue to which it was rightfully entitled, that may be what was politically intended, but it is not what the Treasury experts have said.

The revenue agents have testified in almost all instances that the practices which they criticize and by which the Government has lost large payments are within the letter of the existing law, at least as construed by the taxpayers' attorneys. Where controversy exists over the interpretation of the law, that controversy is in the courts or headed for the courts and is for decision there.

Now as to whether the law as it stands leaves legal loopholes through which the designing can drive cartloads of otherwise taxable wealth and income, that is the question before the committee, and the Treasury experts have introduced bales of testimony from which some such deductions are apparent. But these deductions have been anything but clearly drawn, nor have the cases been analyzed and their significance brought into that focus which is necessary if effective new legislation is to be indicated.

This development is in such striking contrast to the usual New Deal procedure as to strengthen the suspicion that the tax-dodgers' hunt was pulled out of the presidential hat before Dr. Roswell Magill and his Treasury experts were prepared for it, in order to divert popular attention from the sinking of Mr. Roosevelt's federal court plan. Ordinarily executive departments or committees have been sending up not only crisp recommendations but even ready-drafted proposals for legislation in subjects of such moment.

At any rate, the hearings have perhaps done something toward answering the popular question, "Why do income tax laws have to be so complicated?" At least two explanations are suggested.

One reason is because there is an almost inconceivable variety of types of income to be dealt with. For example, a singer has spent years developing a voice that suddenly wins success, or a business man has spent years perfecting a product that suddenly finds a market. A huge return within a single year incurs the sharp surtax rates of some of the higher brackets; yet what of the years of investment? Or, perhaps, what of the later years over which the person would like to spread that income by some corporate trust device?

To other cases less justification can be pleaded. The multiplication of personal and family holding corporations almost obviously unnecessary for any purpose other than tax avoidance simply savors of poor sportsmanship in the game of citizenship.

Here, though, is the second explanation of why income tax laws apparently have to be a complex and intricate web. It is because men of ingenious minds spend so much time devising subtle ways of circumventing the purport of the law.

The general subject is one that deserves more comprehensive analysis and clearer public understanding than is likely to be given to it in what remains of a badly packed legislative session. The present investigation should be a prelude to a more basic study.

Currents

THE Amur and Potomac rivers are half a world apart; only on a map of the globe can one appreciate the remoteness of one from the other. Yet, watching the turbid course of world affairs, it is easy to imagine the currents of those two streams converging in the Thames, thousands of miles from the mouth of either.

It is possible that, had the Amur incident involving Russian and Japanese ships of war been less sanely handled, and had M. Bonnet preferred to stay in the city on the Seine instead of tripping to Washington, the stiffening of the French-British attitude concerning Spain as against Italo-German diplomacy would not have developed. For the boldness of the dictatorships was no doubt inspired in part by the preoccupation of the Russian and French governments with crises at home.

The Soviet Government already had mired its hands in liquidating by firing-squad a quasi-political crisis before those other shots in a boundary-river dispute rang so disturbingly out of the East. One more major set-back like a prolonged crisis over the Amur River incident must have kept Russia diplomatically impotent in the Spanish situation for an indefinite period.

In France a monetary crisis that was in part financial, in part political and in part mystic—as most money crises are in the sense that psychological devices to restore public confidence are usually necessary—had apparently sapped the vitality of French interest in Spain. M. Bonnet's return from Washington to take over French finances had all three ingredients needed to remedy the situation. He had assurances from the two other members of the tri-partite monetary agreement of support for his efforts. He was politically more acceptable to French monied interests than M. Blum had been. And having gone to Washington and done so well there, he had a reputation which led the French people to expect almost too much of him: he inspired the confidence that must be awakened to strengthen France's financial stakes.

By far the more positive of the two currents is that which has flowed from the Potomac to the Thames via the Seine. But the truce over the Amur River affair at least brings a sense of relief where that sense was much needed. And in the calm, the two European democracies appear to have caught their balance sufficiently to stand at least for the time against the aggressive diplomatic putsch of the totalitarian bloc toward intervention in Spain.

Poetry for Marks?

DR. CYRIL NORWOOD, former headmaster of Harrow school, speaking recently before the Poetry Society, pleaded that English poetry might be exempted from school examinations. Where those include, as they often do, an original composition, the exemption would certainly prove a boon to budding poets; for the muse is an exacting mistress, and it is hard to satisfy both the mistress and the master at once.

Besides which, "The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling" is all too apt to ignore the clock; while Thomas, the rhymer, at the next desk, grinds out a goodly quantity of doggerel, which, if it does not land him on top of Parnassus, may well take him some way up the class. This is no matter, of course; but poets of tender years are liable to identify official marking with merit—a confusion that it is just as well for them not to carry into maturity.

Nor does it seem that examinations tend to encourage a real appreciation of poetry. They are certainly no true test of that. For the reactions we get from poetry are not ones we can be examined upon, or if we are, we cannot answer—unless, indeed, we answer in poetry. For it is the essence of poetry to communicate the otherwise incommunicable. The analysis of poetry is all that we can be examined upon; and to do so is to put a premium upon this less important knowledge, and to curtail that freedom of study which leads to natural enjoyment, and hence to genuine understanding.

"There is no poetry at all to be found where none is brought," said Joubert; and if he is right, the dry facts accumulated for examinations cannot be of much help to us. Armed only with them, we may see no more in poetry than did Sir Isaac Newton, who thought it "an ingenious kind of nonsense."

Variations on an Old Tune

VISITS to some of the hundreds of homes now under construction and inspection of the plans of others printed in current architectural publications make it obvious that designers of domiciles, enduring an enforced vacation during the recent construction stagnation, have successfully turned the occasion into the traditional "postman's holiday."

When the debacle of 1929 culminated in an almost complete cessation of home building and the song of the saw was heard but faintly in the land, the architect utilized his idle "T"-square and drawing board to develop, if not a new type of architecture, at least a new style of house plan which made up in ingenuity of design what it lacked in spaciousness. Economic exigency guided his pencil. Nonessentials were firmly eliminated. He resorted to the "six-room efficiency" of the apartment house, adopting and adapting devices which had been for some years an open secret in the world of architecture, but which none had thought, apparently, to employ in the designing of the small, detached home.

The dining room was done away with in favor of the breakfast nook, the resultant saving in space affording a more commodious living room where, on occasion, the formal meal could be served. The too-commodious kitchen, relic of a much earlier day when its clean-swept and spacious hearth was the center of family life, was transformed into a culinary laboratory of Pullman-like compactness.

The "Home, Sweet Home" of 1937 is not the rambling structure which inspired the words of the famous song, but convenience and livableness may make it equally popular and enduring.

Ireland at First Hand

Book News of the Day

WITHOUT intending any offense to Michael Floyd, who wrote "THE FACE OF IRELAND" (New York: Scribners. $3), it must be admitted that at first it was difficult to pay any attention to the matter of his book. And the blame for this belongs rightly upon the shoulders of Will F. Taylor, whose exquisite photographs contribute the illustrations. Anyone who knows Ireland even a little will find these pictures kindling his dimming memories into instant flame. Beneath their polished professional surface lies Ireland herself, quiveringly alive. Surely Mr. Taylor must love his subject to have captured a series of such speaking likenesses.

Later one discovered that Mr. Floyd's delight in Ireland is no less. His simple purpose has been to give his readers a true description of Ireland—not merely to assert that a place is "interesting" or a view "magnificent." Mr. Floyd asks: How? And why? And then he proceeds to explain. As a result, his guidebook is vastly unlike the average of its kind. It does actually make one understand what Ireland is like.

For instance, one learns that in Ireland he is practically never out of sight of hills. One hears of the narrow Wicklow lanes which wind through the Vale of Clara where, in early summer, the furze in its prickly growth "can light up a countryside with its flame, pure gold against the flower-speckled carpet of the meadows." One gains as vivid impressions, too, of the giant cliffs along the Atlantic coast, and of the peat bogs which are traditionally supposed to cover a seventh part of the entire island. One experiences vicariously that particular hush which pervades the pre-historic religious settlements such as Glendalough, with their little ruined churches and superbly sculptured crosses and the round towers which, as Mr. Floyd remarks, are like slender pencils piercing the blue of a tender Irish sky. One stands on the hill of Tara, once presided over by the chief king of all the petty kings of Ireland, and can visualize that righteously indignant Christian missionary, Patrick, confronting and confounding the menacing ranks of the Druids.

One complaint alone could reasonably be lodged against this book—that it leaves out the Irish people themselves, in their dingy courts in Dublin or else moving in and out of their whitewashed thatched cabins in Connemara, in the company of the chickens and the pig and perhaps even the family donkey. The truth is that the people furnish half Ireland's charm. Mr. Floyd has given us the setting, convincing in its allurement; but one would wish to see the people moving about in it, full of pity and folly and wit, the warmth and light of human strivings. Just as the Frenchman, Corot, usually placed the figure of a peasant beneath the shelter of his feathery trees and beside the dim gray surface of his unrippled pool.

M. W.

Revolt

No More Seasons

SOMETIMES it's hard to tell whether the progress of civilization is a boon or a loss. Yesterday, I saw a heap of green corn in the window of a market.

Why, when we went to the country in early June, the corn wasn't even up. As the month went on, we used to go down to the garden at sunset and look to see it pushing up green shoots out of the long rows; when it had got up a foot, it was exciting. We admired the stalks which were like green cockades in the helmets of cavaliers we couldn't see. When the corn began to tassel out it was even more exciting. My father was very clever about arranging his green corn. At first it was too much to expect that we would have the first crop for the Fourth of July, but then he did find a variety there was sufficient likelihood of having begin to come in by the Fourth so that he felt justified in writing in his letters to my absent brothers and sisters: "You'd better plan to come for the Fourth. We'll have salmon, and we'll have green peas —Peking Wonder—and we *may* have green corn. About an ear apiece, and I can't promise, but still, you wouldn't want us to have it, and you not be here to share it with us." And it usually fetched them, too!

But now! No anticipation. No suspense. No excitement. Just suddenly, rather stupidly, on a day early in June, a great pile of green corn appears in a market window. No drama about it. No entr'acte. It just appears there, stolidly, like a peasant, clopping around on great fat, shapeless shoes. It even makes you wonder whether—when what used to be known as the green-corn season does roll round—it will even seem any longer the enchanting delicacy it used to—the first green corn of the season! (I don't know where this green corn in the window came from; some distant place, and by airplane, no doubt. The first green corn of the season, arriving by airplane! What a thing civilization has turned out to be!)

And then there are strawberries. It is stranger still about strawberries. We've had them all winter, and when what we used to think of as the strawberry season comes around—you simply won't be able to find any strawberries; they'll be like old potatoes, about which no one even thinks nowadays, apparently—in this age of Idahos!

We used to raise strawberries. Marshalls, they were. Big as a half dollar, dark red like the dark red velvet of a peeress' coronation robe. It was ticklish business, getting them started. At first the ground the plants were set in seemed a little too loamy. My father thought it needed just a little sand mixed in. It took quite a lot of experimentation, first and last, to get the long rows of pretty, dark green plants into an evenly flourishing state. He used to go down and look at those at sunset, too; I can see him now; a great block of a man, coatless, with braces over a shirt of fine-striped French flannel—even in sultry August; he would take along a large watering can, in case the strawberry beds seemed a little dry, and fill it from the brook. I can see him getting down on his knees in the lengthening shadows of the afterglow, his square fingers poking with great tenderness about the underleaves of the plants as he said: "Yes, they look wonderful. We'll have a fine crop. All we want to eat, and plenty for jam." My mother used to wonder if he ought to use strawberries big as half dollars for jam. "Those in the south garden would make just as good jam, and these—somehow they're too much like pictures, to can." But he used to laugh at her and say, "All the better jam, my dear." My mother knew what his gardens meant to him, and said no more. She knew so well that, in the winter, when he had some of the jam, he would look at its color, and relive the whole, wonderful business of having found out about Marshall berries, and planting them, and studying their growth as they grew, and the truly splendid time it had been when the first bowl of the ripened berries was brought to the table, with a pitcher of clotted cream. And she was happy for his pleasure in it all.

Well, all that is gone now. Strawberries nowadays hardly seem to belong in the same family with those Marshalls, or even my mother's wild strawberries. Cherries, as big as the golden head of a cane a king gave my father, are twenty cents a pound, from a cart in the street. It is all very bewildering. I suppose it is a good thing for the growers, and that that is what really matters.

But somehow it was exciting, wondering whether we'd have the peas and the green corn, and the bowl of strawberries, all in their good time, some golden day in the summer. Doubly golden, because they were the first of the season!

J. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Measure of Mercy

By Frank L. Perrin

FROM observation it is discovered that those who regard resentfully the layman's criticism of the operation of the parole system quite naturally assume that the critics speak or write without sufficient understanding of the subject. Even if one were to admit the validity or soundness of this assumption, the fact remains that even the underprivileged layman knows that in the administration of the laws and rules supposed to govern the granting of paroles something too often goes wrong, thereby defeating the humane purposes which the system is designed to further.

It is interesting also to observe that the defense of the parole system is not made, usually, by legislators who sponsor or enact the laws prescribing means and methods, by judges who impose sentences which may be arbitrarily set aside by parole boards, or by prosecuting attorneys who frequently find it necessary to seek repeated convictions of offenders who, in another state or jurisdiction, have failed to respond to society's invitation to mend their ways. Strangely enough, and quite inconsiderately, the burden of defending the system as it is now administered falls upon parole officers upon whom is imposed the impossible duty of seeing to it that those upon whom an interesting social experiment is being tried do not again offend against the law.

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In actual experience, as the record proves, the regeneration of criminals is not always, or even often, accomplished by the processes of legal absolution or qualified or contingent forgiveness. The experiences of those who sincerely attempt to beat their way back from the borderland of crime are too often bitter and discouraging. Old associations impose memories of comparative ease. Old associates offer opportunities. Society, on the other hand, seems always to turn a cold shoulder, and to look with lifted eyebrow upon the pitiful efforts of those seeking to retrace their misguided steps.

But aside from all this, and apart entirely from the age-old tendency to regard contemptuously those who have transgressed, the fact remains that the burden upon those charged with the duty of aiding and safeguarding paroled prisoners is far too great. This added and unreasonable burden has been imposed through the careless or questionable action of parole boards and the chief executives of states in which the power to grant pardons and paroles rests with a single individual. Under either system, as those familiar with conditions testify, political and personal influences intervene to nullify the work of the courts and the verdicts of trial juries.

Today, in states which could be named, it is well known that the successful operation of a wisely conceived parole system is threatened, as is employing industry, by the avarice and acquisitiveness of exploiters, racketeers and spoilers. Speaking entirely by the book and to the record itself, the staid old Commonwealth of Massachusetts is a convincing example. A pioneer in advancing a truly humanitarian reform, it has been made the victim of a loosely knit conspiracy which threatens the miscarriage of justice in the case of deserving prisoners through bringing popular reprobation down upon the entire system.

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Speaking recently for himself and in behalf of all members of the Massachusetts State Parole Board, Ralph W. Robart, chairman, said the work of his commission is hampered and its usefulness threatened by the practice of exploiting convicts and their families in efforts to obtain paroles. It is easy to prey upon the sympathies of parents, wives, brothers, sisters or children of those undergoing what they are prone to believe is undue or unjust punishment. It is these who become the ready victims of conscienceless politicians, lawyers and racketeers.

Mr. Robart serves notice that this practice, now general, if continued, will prejudice his board even in cases where paroles might otherwise be granted in pursuance of previously established policy. He says: "The problem of parole is complex and should be unhampered. Evidence that has come to my attention indicates that men and women in the institutions, and their families, have been exploited by chiselers, racketeers and a small minority of the bar, on the pretense that release can be accomplished through their services, for which they were to be paid. . . . The board wishes it to be understood by the inmates and their families that if there is any intimation that money has been paid or is to be paid in connection with applications for release, it will react to their detriment."

The Wide Horizon

Prince Konoye Takes the Helm

By William Henry Chamberlin

TOKYO

THERE is more than usual significance in Japan's latest shift of Cabinets. For the new Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, has long been regarded as a man with a brilliant political future, who was being held in reserve for a period of emergency. In the judgment of Prince Kimmochi Saionji and the other senior statesmen who behind the scenes shape the course of Japanese politics the emergency is already here. Some political observers here believe that the appointment of Konoye represents a last effort to preserve harmony among the various influences which are dominant in Japanese politics and to ward off outright military domination of the Government.

Prince Konoye, who is forty-five years old, is one of the youngest Premiers in Japanese history. He belongs to one of the oldest noble families in Japan; at the same time he possesses the reputation of being a man of progressive views. He has already given a minor illustration of these qualities. His first addresses after his appointment were couched in language which was understandable to the Japanese "man in the street." Hitherto Premiers had been in the habit of stating their programs and ideas, vague and abstract enough at best, in complicated classical Chinese phrases, which were fully comprehensible only to scholars. Highly educated Japanese have told me they could not understand some of the public statements of recent Cabinets, and the former Premier, Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, once admitted, with engaging frankness, that he could not himself fully understand a statement which had been put out in his name.

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Despite his comparative youth, Prince Konoye has served an apprenticeship in political affairs which dates back as far as the Versailles Peace Conference, which he attended along with his friend and political mentor, Prince Saionji. More recently he has served as President of the House of Peers and sponsored a plan for reforming the membership of that body with a view to granting more recognition to merit and less to rank and wealth. He has visited America and his son is now a junior at Princeton University. His younger brother, Viscount Hidemaro Konoye, is one of the most distinguished musicians in Japan and has recently returned from a trip to Europe and America, where he conducted a number of leading orchestras.

When the military revolt of 1936, accompanied by the assassination of such outstanding Japanese statesmen as Viscount Saito and Finance Minister Takahashi, created an internal crisis of the first magnitude, Prince Konoye was first invited to form a Cabinet. He declined on the ground of delicate health; very probably doubt as to the ability of the Government to control the army was a factor in determining his unwillingness to assume office at that time.

The prelude to the formation of the Konoye Cabinet was a deadlock which had arisen between the stiff-necked former Premier, Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, and the majority in the Diet which was elected at the end of April. Hayashi had dissolved the Diet and called the election on the ground that the major political parties were neglectful of their duties and were sabotaging the Government's legislative program. The election revealed no popular support for Hayashi; the parties continued to hold the majority of seats in the Diet.

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After the election the leaders of the Minseito and Seiyukai demanded that Hayashi resign. For several weeks the General flatly refused to do this and fought a rear-guard action under a smokescreen of defiant speeches and statements, intimating that he would face the new Diet and dissolve it again if it proved obstructive. But Hayashi had lost the confidence of the potent senior statesmen, who desired no prolonged bickering between the Cabinet and the Diet to complicate a situation that was already difficult because of the growing economic crisis. On the evening of May 31 the streets of Tokyo were alive with newsboys running, shouting and ringing bells to announce the issue of a "gogai," or "extra"; Hayashi had resigned.

Konoye, who was in the unusual position of being fairly acceptable both to the army, to the big business interests and to the political parties, was again offered the Premiership and this time he did not refuse. His Cabinet represented a sort of coalition in the sense that all the articulate forces in Japanese public life were represented.

The main difficulties which loom up before the new Premier are in the financial and economic field. The exigencies of a long-term armament program that is extremely expensive in terms of Japan's national wealth, seem to be pushing the country relentlessly toward increasingly tight control of foreign trade and finance, toward the same processes that have already made themselves felt in so many European countries. The changes and adjustments which will be necessary on this account are almost certain to arouse sharp differences of opinion within the new Cabinet. It remains to be seen whether Konoye is a sufficiently strong leader to overcome these differences, or whether he will quit the field baffled, like some of his predecessors.